The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Southern Paradox.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Richmond, a gentleman who subsists upon Rebel rations while in the service of the Rebel cause at the Rebel capital, writes to his other masters in England as follows:

> The South, *though not ashamed to confess her anxiety for peace, has made up her mind to accept extermination, if the North and Europe so will it, rather than submit to Mr. Lincoln's savage doom.* Better death than slavery, and such a slavery!

If we remember rightly, President LINCOLN offered to entertain any proposition for peace which should include among other things the return of Rebels to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and the emancipation of the slaves. In other words, he asks the Rebels to abandon their wicked plans, to return to the bosom of their country, to love and be loved, and to establish Human Freedom throughout the land. Is this a "savage doom?

If so, we would like to be informed what degree of quintescent refinement has become the standard of "our Southern brethren." It must be some lofty point in the heavenward road to perfection to which common mortals may not climb. This must be so, for the *Telegraph* man says that the South say "better death than such a slavery." If the common, universal, free, humane liberty which President LINCOLN has proposed as one of the terms of peace, only amounts to slavery in the eyes of "our Southern friends," what must their divine, their holy idea of liberty be. O, that we could transcend the rubbish of this lower sphere, mount where we might frown upon all worldly conceptions of liberty, and embrace that loftier and diviner spirit of freedom in the light of which human liberty is but a "savage doom" — "such a slavery." Is not the liberty sought after by these pirates that which robs their fellow man of all his earthly rights, which sells men by auction, which says "black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect," which hunts the panting fugitive with blood hounds, which debauches and debases modest women, which ruthlessly separates husband and wife, parents and children, which shoots down defenseless men, which steals the wages of labor, which transforms civilization into barbarism, which, in short, is "the sum of all villanies?" If it is, the age has advanced sufficiently to prompt men to reject such a liberty, and both "the North and Europe" could prefer the extermination of rebels who want to establish such a model, and not regret the preference. If the South (meaning JEFF. DAVIS and other leading rebels) "has made up her mind to accept extermination, rather than submit to Mr. LINCOLN's *savage doom*," then let extermination be the word. Exterminate a few of the leaders—break the reins of the Rebellion, and the Southern people will soon accept the terms offered in the name of Liberty and the Constitution.

The Independent and United States Telegraph Companies have all been consolidated, and are now under one management. The name of the new corporation is the United States Telegraph Company. The public will at once see the great advantage of this line, inasmuch as messages are forwarded *direct* to all points, thus avoiding the delays and inaccuracy of rewriting over connecting or sectional lines. The consolidated lines already extend to all points east, south-east, north-east, north-west, and are being rapidly constructed to the west, south-west, California, and the territories of Idaho and Oregon and the Canadas. The United States Consolidated lines are the only lines working in opposition to the old one.

Late News Items.

Four guns captured by the rebels from Carlin's and the Maryland batteries, on the late rebel raid towards Lynchburg and recaptured by General Averill at Moorfield, have arrived in Wheeling. They are to be sent to the Pittsburgh Arsenal for repair.

Over 8,500 water-melons arrived at Wheeling on Thursday, from the Ohio bottoms near Marietta, where the yield is immense.

Guerrillas continue to infest different parts of Missouri. The St. Louis *Union* says that hitherto the most formidable bands have appeared in the counties north of the Missouri river; but we now hear of considerable bodies camped and moving at different points in western and south-western Missouri. A few days since a body of three hundred men was reported in the neighbourhood of Neosho, in the extreme south-west; and to-day we hear of sixteen hundred in the vicinity of Knob Noster, in Johnson county. It is quite plain that a great deal of hunting, chasing, and fighting, has yet to be done, before the State will be rid of this terrible curse.

Probably no part of New Jersey is more rapidly developing (says the Newark *Advertiser*,) than the extreme southern counties of Atlantic and Cape May. During the last few years immense tracts of woodland in that region have been cleared and prosperous settlements established, around which productive farms are now cultivated, furnishing the New York and Philadelphia markets every variety of produce, the newly-constructed railroads affording speedy and ample means of communication. The occupants of this rich region are mainly Germans and New Englanders, who have brought with them the habits of industry and thrift which always constitute guaranties of success.

A chimney built in 1793, in an old house on King street, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and lately taken down, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, an underpinning to a house, eight piers in the cellar, a cistern, and a drain three hundred feet long, besides a wagon load sold and a lot left.

Benjamin Chew, Esq., at one time a prominent lawyer and politician in Philadelphia, died at his residence on Thursday morning. Col. Chew was an officer in the Pennsylvania volunteers during the war of 1812. He was a member of the well known Chew family, on whose estate the battle of Germantown was fought in the revolutionary war.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, the 18th says: "There is no news from the border to-day of any importance. The fear of a rebel invasion seems to be dying out under the ample and opportune arrangements made to meet it."

The subscriptions to the new Government loan, in Buffalo, amount to about $10,000 a-day. The New York State Currency is taken at par and the Bonds furnished to subscribers free of expense.

The Rev. Dr. Boyd, the secession New School Presbyterian minister of Winchester, who has been for some time confined in the military prison at Wheeling as a hostage, has been released by order of the War Department, and sent home.

The negroes in Western Virginia appear to be doing a good bounty jumping business.

Anson H. Rood, Esq., of Detroit, died a week ago last Tuesday in Washington county, New York. He was highly esteemed, and is deeply regretted by the community in which he was long a prominent citizen.

The Portland (Maine) *Press* announces Secretary Fessenden as a candidate for election to the Senate of the United States for the term beginning on the 5th day of March, 1865. Vice President Hamlin is also a candidate.

In Greenpoint, L. I., it is estimated that nearly two thousand persons employed in the shipyards and factories are forced to live in New York city on account of the impossibility of getting places of residence in that locality.

The Lafayette *Courier* of the 12th inst. notes the sale of 1,500 head of fat cattle by Col. Jack Templeton of Benton county, to R. Beresford & Co., of that city, and says the same parties have bought about 6,000 head in that market within a week; 600 head of Fowler & Earl, 1,600 head of M. B. Ruger, & Co., and small lots of different parties to make up the balance. The total purchase will amount to half a million of dollars. They deposited over $90,000 in the bank of the State to-day, to apply to the purchase. The cattle are for the Army of the Cumberland.

One of the Wall street (New York) banks, on Wednesday, cashed a check for $25,000 drawn at Montreal in favor of Ben Wood. This is one of Ben's regular instalments. The *Herald* has just found it out, although the *Daily News* has been receiving from $500 to $1,400 per week from the rebels since it resumed publication.

Late Military Intelligence.

From Grant's army we learn that the operations on James river, up to Thursday morning, resulted in advancing our line still further, and the capture of two lines of rifle-pits and two hundred and fifty prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about four hundred. Thursday morning the rebels opened a most vigorous fire, which extended along the whole line from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road. It lasted about two hours, and is thought to be the prelude to an attack.

From General Sheridan's movement, we learn that he is still pursuing Early through the Shenandoah Valley. The cavalry fight on Tuesday was a brilliant affair. Gen. Averill holds Martinsburg, and at noon Thursday was drawn up in line of battle outside of the town. There were no rebels in sight, and the impression is that the enemy is moving towards the Shenandoah. The arrival of refugees from the valley at Hagerstown brings intelligence that the rebels are advancing again, but their stories are very conflicting. Gen. Sheridan's rear will be taken care of by Averill, and so long as he is advancing the rebels will not attempt another invasion in that direction.

From Tennessee we have intelligence of a cavalry fight, at Grayville, on the 16th, in which the rebel Gen. Wheeler was defeated by Gen. Steadman. Gen. Steadman is reported wounded, and Col. Straight, of the 54th Indiana Volunteers, killed. Wheeler's attack on Dalton during Sunday and Monday was repulsed with a loss to him of one hundred and fifty men. Col. Siebold, commanding that post, was reinforced on Monday by the 4th colored troops, charged upon Wheeler, who fell back, and finally retreated. The Union loss was about thirty. The railroad track was not injured.

From the Gulf the intelligence is that Admiral Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was to receive a furious enfilading fire from the fleet and the land forces in the rear, which are said to have invested it wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon. The rebels have destroyed all the outbuildings of the fort; they also burned their only vessel lying under its guns. Everything about the fort indicated a determination to contest the battle till the last. The channel to Dog River was unobstructed. The naval and land forces are confident of success. At a late hour on Wednesday night it was rumored that Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort. Farragut's demand for its surrender on Tuesday was refused, the commander of the fort saying that he had six months' provisions and fighting rations, and would resist to the last moment. Before this, Granger's force in the rear had cut the communications of the fort. The ram Tennesse was in the attack. Farragut was confident of reducing the fort. The Hartford is badly injured. We hold all the channels to the bay.

The latest news from Charleston is contained in a letter, dated Hilton Head, August 11th, which states that a large propeller, something like the Commander, ran through our fleet off Charleston, and got aground on Sullivan's Island, near Fort Moultrie. She was discovered there in the morning at daylight, and several shots were fired, nearly every one doing execution. The firing was kept up until she was a complete wreck. She is now helpless, sunk nearly under water. Part of her cargo was evidently destroyed with her, but considerable will be saved by rebel wreckers. The fire from our forts continues on Sumter and the city with most gratifying accuracy. A deserter who came in recently informs us that our firing does great damage, and is directed at the weakest points of the fort, a fact attributed to Foster's knowledge while stationed there. The rebels, it is said, express great fear lest the continued bombardment of points, by no means impregnable, will ultimately interfere with the safety of their casements, and much weaken the defences.

Correspondence from Morganzia, La., give the details of Gen. Ullman's recent successes in driving the rebels from the right bank of the Atchafalaya river. It appears that Ullman moved from Morganzia on the 28th ult., with a brigade of cavalry, a brigade of infantry and Captain Barnes' New York battery. The rebels were found strongly posted in a position enfilading the main road with their batteries. Our cavalry drove in their skirmishers, taking several prisoners, and killed the notorious Captain McKelly, the guerrilla scout. Our battery then opened on the rebels, and a spirited engagement ensued, lasting from 9 to 11 a. m. Colonel Christer, commanding our cavalry, was killed. Finding that our position subjected us to heavy loss, our forces were withdrawn a short distance to reconnoitre during the night. The next morning it was found that the rebels had fled in confusion. Our loss was two killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing. Deserters report the rebel loss at sixty-three killed and wounded.

The Indian depredations on the border are characterized by wholesale murders and robbery. The latest information from Gen. Blunt's headquarters, Fort Riley, gives the details of the outrages by the savages near Little Blue river. Three ranches near the river were burned by the Indians, the stock run off and the inhabitants killed, and their bones were found among the ashes of the buildings. Four hunters were killed at Salina, fifty miles west of Fort Riley. Between fifty and sixty dead bodies were seen between Nilesburg and Little Blue. No ranches are left standing between Big Sandy and Little Blue. There are no inhabitants between Fort Kearney and Denver. Four trains were captured on Little Blue. All the stock, consisting of four hundred and fifty cattle and a large number of mules were driven off. The men belonging to these trains say that the Indians were all mounted and most of them armed with long-range guns. Captain Thompson, with seventy-five men of the 16th Kansas cavalry and one howitzer, was pursuing the Indians who committed the outrages at Little Blue. Dispatches from him, dated August 4th, say that the Indians moved towards Republican river, with one thousand oxen and a large herd of horses and mules. Gen. Sherry of the Kansas militia, also joined in pursuit, moving north of Thompson's command. Eight days have elapsed since communication has been had with points further west than fourteen miles from Little Blue, and within that distance sixteen men, women and children had been massacred and every dwelling burned; families of settlers were sent to settlements, and the men turned upon the Indian trail. Blunt sent orders to Forts Larned, Zerah, Ellsworth and Salina for commands at these points, to scout in the direction taken by the Indians, and keeping ready to join in general pursuit when their trail is found. Blunt is doing everything possible with the small force at his command.

Late advices from Little Rock, Arkansas, say that everything thereabouts is perfectly tranquil. Price's army has mostly retreated to Camden, one hundred and ten miles from that city, and eighty from Pine Bluff. Marmaduke's brigade is near the Mississippi, and at Gaines' Landing on that river. They occasionally fire into boats, and are evidently attempting to draw attention to that point, while the main force are endeavoring to cross the river, with their heads toward Atlanta. Kirby Smith, below them, is at the same game in Louisiana. As yet they have not succeeded in crossing the river, which is being patrolled by gunboats for two hundred and fifty miles.

General Hazen, a brave and well-informed officer, furnishes the following estimate of the rebel strength at Atlanta: Johnston's veteran army, by his official report, June 25, contained 46,628 arms bearing men, including 6,631 of Wheelers cavalry. They have lost since that time 5,000 prisoners; and in their three assaults upon our works since arriving in front of this place at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 2,500, and are receiving from Governor Brown's proclamation about 8,000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia—33,000 in all. These figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by Kirby Smith is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to 1,000 more; if they have the power to force them out, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army." In reference to why Atlanta is not assaulted, and so contemptible a foe put out of his misery at once, he says: "The war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of intrenching tools, and no forces on either side ever rest until they have before them a complete line of works strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abattis, palisades and intrenchments, that puts the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chicamauga on the left taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side in the campaign has been successful."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 15th, has the following relative to the surrender of Fort Gaines: "Each fresh development in regard to the surrender of Fort Gaines goes to prove that it was an act of cowardice or treachery on the part of its commanding officer, Colonel Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. The fort is a casemated work, mounting some fifty guns, was well manned and had provisions for six months; and we have the assurance of Gen. Maury that it was in good condition, and that the garrison had suffered but little. All this looks very dark for Col. Anderson though there is a vague hope—very vague, we confess—and when the facts are developed they may justify the surrender and save his reputation. The press dispatches give the enemy's version of the naval engagement off Mobile, copied from New Orleans papers of the 9th. It shows that the Tennessee made a most gallant fight, and even when surrounded by Yankee vessels, and after having been struck amidships by the Monongahela, poured a full broadside into the port holes of the flagship Hartford, causing a fearful loss of life. Fort Morgan seems to be bravely holding out, though the telegraph wire being cut, there is no direct communication with that point. Dog river bar, off which two vessels are reported, is much nearer Mobile than it is agreeable to have the Yankees approach, though when they have got there their task has but just commenced."

Hon. Henry W. Ellsworth, of Indiana, long a public man of that State, died at New Haven, Conn., on Sunday night last. He was once United States Minister to Sweden.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Erroneous Statement Corrected.

Correction of Enrollment Lists.

GEN. SHERMAN STILL AT WORK.

Contemplated Movement Not Far Off.

THE WESTERN NAVY YARD SITE

SPECIAL INCOME TAX DECISION.

Few Union Prisoners at Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

No Exchange of Prisoners by the Navy.

The statement in the Northern papers that Admiral Lee, commanding in James river, has thrown every possible impediment in the way of an exchange of prisoners, is wholly and unqualifiedly false, in letter and spirit. The Navy Department has nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the questions of exchange, and cannot even make special exchange of one or a dozen persons except through the War Department, and neither Admiral Lee nor any other naval officer had anything to do with the suspension of exchanges. This correction is as much due to Gen. Butler, who has charge of the matter, as to Admiral Lee.

Correct the Enrollment Lists.

It is necessary that all needful corrections of the enrollment lists should be made before the first of September, in order that reports may then be made to Gen. Fry's Department, whence the quotas remaining due will at once be announced preparatory to the draft on the fifth.

Gen. Sherman's Plans Maturing.

A dispatch from Atlanta gives assurance that Sherman is at work, and that each day's operations have a decided bearing upon contemplated movements not far off, the reports of the Nashville newspaper correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. Wheeler's raid on Dalton neither has nor is likely to materially interfere with Sherman's plans.

The Western Navy Yard.

It is believed that the commission for examining sites for a Navy Yard in the West will be announced within ten days. Two of the three members are already about decided upon.

Income Tax Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the special war tax of five per cent upon incomes of 1863, will be upon the full amount over six hundred dollars without deduction of amount already paid as income tax.

Court Martialed.

Sergt. Davis Missemer, 68th Pennsylvania, has been court martialed for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, found guilty and sentenced to ten dollars monthly fine for five months.

Few Prisoners in Richmond.

Advices from the South show that but few of our prisoners remain in Richmond, being mostly those who are too unwell or too badly wounded to be removed. The rebel leaders have an idea, so deserters say, that hereafter the exchange will be made from Charleston, and accordingly a considerable number of the men they hold have recently been sent in that direction.

From Mobile.

Mobile telegrams, four days later than the New Orleans despatch which says that Farragut had demanded the surrender of Fort Morgan, are received, but say nothing of any such demand. This is explained by the remembrance of the fact that the fort is invested by Granger's forces, and that communication between it and Mobile is cut off.

Officers Reported for Cowardice.

The names of fifteen officers have been reported here by Gen. Hunter for cowardice and spreading exaggerated reports during the recent campaign towards Lynchburg. They are to have an opportunity for defense before a military commission in this city.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Adjourned Session Will Not Be Held.

$100,000 Appropriated to Chambersburg

AMENDMENT TO BOUNTY BILL.

Supplement to Revenue Bill Passed.

The Fifteen Regiment Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 19.

SENATE.—The supplement to the military bill was discussed at length, in which Messrs. Penney, of Allegheny, and Lowry, of Erie, largely participated, the latter desiring to substitute the bill prepared by Gov. Curtin and Gen. Franklin. After several amendments were adopted the House bill was passed.

The Senate passed a resolution to rescend the resolution of last session for an adjourned session to be held on the 23d of August.

The bill relative to tho sufferers of Chambersburg came up, was discussed and was lost by the report of the Committee of the Whole but the Senate restored the bill. A long debate ensued upon the amount of the appropriation. Mr. Lowry opposed two hundred thousand dollars, but was willing to give fifty thousand. Mr. Fleming thought that a similar spirit of magnanimity should prevail in the Senate as the House manifested; he thought they should have at least one hundred thousand dollars. Others participated, and the bill giving one hundred thousand dollars was passed.

HOUSE.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Fifteen Regiment bill.

Substitutes to the Revenue bill of last session and to the bounty bill of May, 1864, were discussed, and passed finally.

The House was notified that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the military bill.

The Chambersburg bill was returned, with the Senate amendment, reducing the appropriation to one hundred thousand dollars. House concurred.

The House passed the Senate resolution rescinding the adjourned session.

A supplement to the general bounty bill, explanatory of the provisions of the bill of last session, was passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the military bill was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The first business in order was the supplement to the general bounty law.

The report of the joint committee on military was agreed to.

From San Francisco.

Arrival of Bullion and Silver Ore.

Dusango Occupied by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.

Arrived—Steamer St. Louis, from Panama; steamer John L. Stephens, from Mazatlan, brings $278,000 in bullion and a large quantity of silver ore.

The French occupy Dusango. The news that Uraga had made his peace with the Imperialists is confirmed. The country between Juara Jaxta and Mexico is in a dreadful condition. The steamer Sierra Nevada sailed for Oregon and British Columbia with a large amount of merchandize and machinery for the Northern Mining Company.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

CHICAGO, August 19.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, and was largely attended. A resolution pledging an earnest support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention was laid on the table. This action was subsequently reconsidered and the resolution adopted. Other resolutions were then adopted reaffirming those adopted at former conventions.

Pocket Knives, at Pittock's, opposite Post-office.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LATE FROM MOBILE

Seven Vessels Over Dog River Bar.

Rebel Batteries Engaged for 3 Hours.

Rebel Accounts of Battle on the James.

UNION DEFEAT AT ABBEYVILLE.

Don Carlos Buell's Letter Approved.

Duel Between Two of the "Chivalry."

Editor of the Examiner Shot in the Calf.

JEFF. DAVIS' ORGAN ON PEACE PARTY.

No Hope from the Chicago Convention.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

We have the Richmond *Sentinel* of Wednesday, a telegram of Tuesday from which says that on Monday evening two Monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog River Bar, and on coming up within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. Our batteries were silent, but one of our gunboats replied handsomely, and at sunset the enemy hauled off.

The Mobile *Register* has a telegram stating that on the 12th Chalmers dashed into Abbeyville, whipped the Yankees and captured twenty-five prisoners; then fell back four miles, was there attacked by the Yankees whom he again whipped, killing 50, wounding 250, capturing 40, and losing in the whole affair but five killed and twenty-five wounded.

Editorially, the *Sentinel* says of the operations on the north bank of the James river:

"The Yankees pressed our cavalry back in the direction of White Tavern, on the Charles city road, and advanced in such overwhelming numbers that they succeeded in flanking us on the left, and getting possession of a portion of our works, which they held only for an instant, when our men drove them out, recovered the position and repulsed them with great slaughter."

Another paragraph upon affairs in the valley says: "Mosby reports that he attacked the enemy's supply train near Berrysville, on the 13th; captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons; secured 200 prisoners, 500 horses and mules, 200 beef cattle, and many valuable stores; killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, and lost but two killed and three wounded." The *Sentinel* copies at length, exultingly, from the Northern papers, relative to the Tallahassee, and, alluding to the report that she is slow, says that when the time comes she will show that she can run as well as fight.

It quotes a part of Buell's letter with approving comments, in which it remarks that he is another witness of the infamous manner in which the war against the Confederate States has been conducted by Lincoln and his supporters, who will find more letters of a similar character published in their papers before the Presidential canvass concludes.

The local column of the paper contains an account of a duel fought at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, between John M. Daniel, editor of the *Examiner*, and E. C. Elmore, of the Confederate Treasury Department, at a place about two miles out of the city. The weapons were pistols; distance, ten paces. Two shots were fired. At the second fire, the editor received a flesh wound in the calf of the right leg, and the affair concluded. Elmore was not hit.

The paper has a lengthy account of two Yankee deserters from New York city, who have got two or three tradesmen into serious difficulty by their acceptance of greenbacks in exchange for gold and Confederate money. The right of exchange seems to have been one dollar in greenbacks for six in Confederate money.

As the *Sentinel* is supposed to reflect the views of Jeff. Davis, its editorial upon the peace party at the North is significant. It says:—"We readily admit that we entertain some kindness of feeling and some respect for the sincere advocates of peace at the North, but none whatever for the mere political tricksters who make peace a party rallying cry to get the loaves and fishes of office, and who are willing to go into Convention and bind themselves to vote for a War Democrat, should one be nominated. We have, therefore, little to hope from the Chicago Convention. The Democratic party is in the minority at the North, and if the question of peace be narrowed down to the success of that party, the war must continue. The friends of peace, irrespective of all party names, are in a large majority in that section we are sure, and if they would call a convention and nominate a candidate he would walk over the turf. The peace question is too vital and important to be treated as a mere party matter, for it affects all alike, and until such a convention as we suggest is called we see little hope of ending the war.

The *Sentinel* contains a very important order from the Confederate War Office, in which, after reciting that it learns there are many foreigners in the military and naval service of the United States, entrapped by artifice and fraud who desire to withdraw from a warfare on people who have never given them cause for hostility, as well as many inhabitants of the United States retained in service against their wills, and it being well known that men are prevented from abandoning that service by difficulty in escaping therefrom, it is therefore ordered that all such persons coming within the lines of the Confederate armies shall be received, protected and supplied with the means of subsistence until such of them as desire can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, when all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

Another order of date August 13th, provides for the organization in each county, and corporation of Virginia of companies for local defense, to be employed in repelling raids and incursions of the enemy. All detailed men, as well as all of the reserve classes, are ordered into these companies, the term of service of which will be the unexpired term of the war.

From Cairo and Below.

Organization of Home Guards at Cairo.

Defeat of Forrest by Gen. Smith.

Rebels Driven from Fortified Position.

CAIRO, August 19.

The meeting last night for the purpose of organizing home guards was largely attended and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized and others are forming. Organizations for the same purpose are effected at Mound City and other towns along the border.

The receipts of cotton for two days are forty-four bales; tobacco, forty-one hogsheads from Paducah for New York; 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco are at Paducah awaiting shipment.

MEMPHIS, August 17.—On the 13th General Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry and two of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Forrest's command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp fight the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded. General Washburne has issued an order regulating the prices of provisions in Memphis, in consequence of the extortionate prices demanded by dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 7-30 LOAN.

Resignation of Pension Office Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

Supplies of the 7-30 Treasury notes were sent to-day to the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. This causes no interruption in filling subscriptions heretofore made.

Within the last two months eighteen of the Pension Office clerks have resigned, owing to the inadequacy of their compensation considering the high price of living. Their salaries ranged from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum. The vacancies thus created have been filled.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $1,214,000.

A pleasure party while descending Mount Katahdin, Maine, recently, found a large bear in a trap and despatched him.

From Army of Potomac.

THE JAMES RIVER MOVEMENT.

Furious Rebel Attack on Thursday.

Artillery Battle of Two Hours.

RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIR OAKS.

POSITION OF OUR FORCES.

Malvern Hill in Our Possession.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18—5 P. M.

The mail steamer Vanderbilt has just arrived from City Point. At one o'clock this morning, the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion of them consisting of Burnside's corps, on the left. The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back without attempting an assault upon our works. Our loss was small.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day reports that there was a rumor at City Point yesterday that a strong reconnoissance was sent out by Gen. Hancock as far as Fair Oaks.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18.

The hospital steamer Connecticut arrived at noon to-day from Deep Bottom, James river, with 400 wounded, mostly from the battle of Tuesday, and belonging to the 2d and 10th Army Corps. By this arrival, we learn that yesterday was comparatively quiet with the army on both sides of the James river. The left wing of the army on the north rests on James river and holds the position gained on Sunday last. The right wing has advanced, and is upwards of four miles from Malvern Hill, in the direction of Richmond. Malvern is in our possession. While the Connecticut was lying at Deep Bottom very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 and lasting till 2:30 this morning. Cause or result unknown.

National Finances.

NEW 5-20 LOAN PROPOSED.

TERMS FAVORABLE TO INVESTERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Mr. Fessenden arrived this morning, and is at the Sub-Treasury in consultation with Mr. Cisco and other leading financial authorities. It is proposed to issue, on terms favorable to investers, a new loan of 5-20 6 per cent. bonds. No decision has, however, at present been arrived at.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

ORDERED TO CEASE COALING.

Her Departure During the Night.

The Pirate Captain a Nova-Scotian.

HALIFAX, August 19.

At noon to-day Admiral Hope sent to the Tallahassee several boats with crews, and an order to cease coaling, which was promptly enforced. She intended taking 500 caldrons for a long voyage, but has less than 300 supply. She left during the night beyond a doubt for North Bay. It is impossible to obtain the number of vessels destroyed.

BOSTON, Aug 19.—The Bark Alexandria, from Harpswell and Maine from New York for Picton, was captured on the 15th by the Tallahassee of Monhegan; the vessel was destroyed and crew landed. The Monhegan arriving at Harpswell 18th. They report the Capt. of the pirate said he was a Portlander, and wished to capture some Portland vessels. Several of the captured crew state that the Captain of the pirate is one Huckins, a Nova Scotian, who resided at Portland a few years ago.

A private letter from St. John, N. F., dated 10th inst., states that the frost in that section a few nights previous to that date, is reported to have injured the potato crop. The weather had been unusually cold. There had been scarcely any warm weather. The fisheries had proved almost a total failure and fears were entertained that the poorer classes will suffer greatly next winter.

Guerrillas Routed in Kentucky.

Johnson Defeated by Gen. Hovey.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.

A dispatch to Gen. Carrington, from General Hovey, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Adam Johnson's guerrillas, says he had reached Morganfield and White Oak Springs, Ky., attacked the enemy, captured a few prisoners and scattered the balance of the guerrillas in all directions. Gen. Hovey levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union county, Ky., for thirty thousand dollars to cover damages sustained by the government.

Serious Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, ME., August 19.

It is reported that a serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, near seven mile brook, Vassalboro, to the one o'clock train from this city to Augusta, by the breaking down of a bridge. The engine, tender and baggage car passed over safely, but the other cars broke through, dragging the engine and tender after. Twenty or thirty persons were badly injured. None are reported killed outright. The baggage car was entirely demolished.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Money firm at 7@8. Sterling dull 108½. Gold shade firmer; opening at 257, advancing to 257⅞, declining to 257⅛, advancing to 257⅜, closing quiet 257½. Government stocks a shade firmer.

U. S. 6's, '81, coup	108⅝	Quicksilver	81¾
U. S. 5-20's, coup	110¼	Hudson	130½
U S 5-20's Reg	108¼	Reading	136
1 Year Cert	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	112
U S 7-30's	[illegible]	North Western	55¼
O. & M. Cert	50	Mich Southern	89¼
Mariposa	41	Ill Cent Scrip	130¾
Canton	36⅝	N. W. pref'd	90
Cumberland	60½	R. I.	112
Erie	111½	Fort Wayne	118½

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Cotton—1@2c better, at $1 79@1 80 for middling uplands. Flour—State and Western opened quiet, and closed more active and 5@10c better, at $10@10 05 for extra State; $10 50@10 75 for extra R. H. O., and $10 80@12 for trade brands. Included in sales are 8,000 bbls extra State and a forward delivery of which 1,000 bbls were for the last 15 days in September, at $10 50, and the remainder on private terms. Whisky—Firm at $1 81@1 82 for Western. Wheat—Opened quiet and closed 1@2c better, at $2 25@2 34 for Chicago Spring; $2 17@2 34 for Milwaukee Club; $2 35@2 44 for Winter Red Western. Corn—Opened dull and closed 1c lower, at $1 54@1 55 for mixed Western, chiefly at inside price. Oats—Heavy at 97½c for Western. Wool—Good speculative demand for fleeces, which tend upward; lower grades of foreign are in better request for Kersey's blankets and carpets, domestic fleece at $1 05@1 15; superfine pulled at $1 10; 115 bales at $1 30; 1,000 bales douskoi and crime; 50@80c; 50 bales 5 cerdova at 80c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar active and cheaper 21¼@22¼; for Cuba Muscovado 22@24; Porto Rico molasses quiet. Petroleum firm crude at 53@54; refined in bond 86@87; refined free dull at 87@88. Pork heavy and lower at $37; mess $39 75@40 00; check up, closing at inside price at $40 25 for new; do regular way $35 50 prime; at $38 prime mess; also 200 bbls new mess for September buyers option at $43; beef continues dull, prime mess beef quiet and unchanged; cut meats quiet and steady; lard higher 22@23; also 1,500 bbls for Sept. sellers option 23½. Butter firm with good demand 40@47; Ohio at 45@55. State cheese in fair request and very firm 18@26½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

Wheat—steady. Corn—Dull and declined 1c. Whisky—Dull and nominal at $1 84. Groceries—Firm.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 19.

Flour—Advanced 20c. Wheat—Advanced 6@7c—$1 89½ for No. 2. Corn—Firm at an advance of 3c. Sales at $1 31, for No. 1 and $1 28½ for No. 2. Oats—Firm, sales at 67@68. Whisky has advanced 3c, sales at $1 78. Mess Pork held at $42. Freights steady. Receipts, 2,200 bbls Flour, 50,000 bush Wheat, 31,000 bush Corn, 89,000 bush Oats. Shipments, 2,200 bbls Flour, 67,000 bush Wheat, 93,000 bush Corn, 100,000 bush Oats.

The Ebensburg *Alleghenian* says that one night recently the domicil of Captain Wm. R. Hughes, Wilmore, was attacked by a gang of rowdies, names and number unknown, who completely riddled the windows and window-shutters of the house through the use of that inevitable resort of all cowards—stones. The bed containing the Captain's children, which stood close to one of the windows, was literally covered with the particles of broken glass, while stones fell on and thickly around it, injuring none of the occupants, however, we understand. After this wonderful display of bravery, the besiegers retired, standing not on the order of their going, but going fast as their legs could carry them for fear of revolvers. The only hypothesis upon which this unseemly demonstration can be accounted for is that the Captain is a thorough and unyielding Union man, whereas some of his neighbors are not.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Removal of Rebel Headquarters.

A Howl from the Rebels.

BEFORE ATLANTA, Aug. 12—5 A. M.

Another night of heavy cannonading has passed, and this morning all is once more quiet along the line. Yesterday our pickets on the center and left fired quite frequently, but failed to meet with a very vigorous response from the enemy. So long have our pickets confronted the city, that the thick growth of small trees that hides the city from view are being hewn down by the bullets of our men, who can see several hundred yards further than when these posts were at first established.

The receipt of official news from Richmond of the capture of Mobile by the Federals, has created a profound sensation in the rebel army, and will have an important bearing upon Hood and his subordinates in the defense of Atlanta. From information deemed quite reliable, it is believed that Hood has removed his headquarters to East Point, where all his army is concentrated to defend the railroads, Stevenson's division and the militia alone being left to hold the works in front of the city.

The rebel papers begin to howl over the destruction of property in this city by our shells, which they now admit are doing much execution. Since the mounting of our forty and sixty pounders, the enemy has opened very little from their big guns. Deserters are numerous, and are usually saucy, impudent fellows—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ON THE BANKS OF UTOY CREEK, Fulton Co., Ga., Aug. 12.

Still I am enabled to date my letters from the banks of Utoy Creek.

There was no movement of any importance yesterday, and the relative positions of both armies remain as before.

To this, however, I may mention one exception; there was an advance along the front of a portion of the 20th and 16th Corps; also in the front of Col. Scribner's brigade (at present commanded by Col. More, 69th Ohio) of the 14th Corps. The rebels were driven from a line of rifle pits, and a number of them captured. This advance took place on that portion of our line north of the town, and on both sides of the Atlanta and Western Railroad.

The roar of artillery yesterday was terrible, and incessant along the whole line. Sudemeister's 11th Indiana Battery (20-pound Parrotts) poured a vigorous fire into the city. The noise of the shells crashing through the buildings could be distinctly heard.

Atlanta has become too hot for Gen. Hood, and his headquarters have been removed to a point about three miles southwest of the city, immediately in front of that portion of our line occupied by the 14th Corps.

Rebel deserters report that Hardee was seriously wounded on the 16th inst.

Not more than one-sixth of the ordinary population of Atlanta remains in the city, and these have dug immense caves and holes in the earth to protect them from the missiles which we now continually throw into the town.

Everything of value to the rebel army (except their heavy artillery,) has been removed from Atlanta to Griffin and Macon. Even the machinery from the factories, mills and foundries has been taken to the latter places.

All the supplies for the rebel army have been placed on board immense trains of cars, and are thence distributed to the soldiers

Not a day passes in which deserters do not come into our lines, who agree with many of our prisoners in representing that nothing but the most intolerable military despotism prevents hundreds and thousands from abandoning the sinking cause of the rebellion, and coming into our lines.

Yesterday morning the pickets established a truce along the front of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General W. P. Carlin, King's Division, 14th Corps. Hundreds of our soldiers and officers mingled in friendly intercourse with the rebels, and it was from the latter we first learned of the success of our arms at Mobile.

The rebels having got the range of our lines pretty accurately, do us more damage with their sixty-four pounders than they did yesterday.

Last night a heavy cannonading and skirmishing commenced about ten o'clock, and I want to sleep with the sound of conflict ringing in my ears.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FROM MOBILE.

Particulars of Surrender of Ft. Gaines.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

We have received the following additional particulars of the surrender of Fort Gaines, through the kindness of an officer of the fleet, who arrived in the city this morning.

Fort Gaines capitulated at ten o'clock yesterday morning (the 8th) when a portion of Gen. Granger's forces marched into the fortifications, and the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze.

The articles of capitulation were signed on the evening of the 7th by Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger on the part of the Union forces, and by Col. Anderson, commanding Ft. Gaines.

Eight hundred and eighteen prisoners were surrendered with the fort, 24 pieces of ordnance, including some fine rifled guns, and 1,000 stand of arms; also a large supply of provisions and ammunition.

On the afternoon of the 6th the fort was shelled for half an hour by the monitor Chickasaw, Capt. Perkins, which elicited only two shots from the rebels, neither of which struck the monitor. One of the Chickasaw's shells exploded on the glacis of the fort, killing two men.

The rebel gunboat Selma was fought finely. The rebel gunboat Gaines was so badly damaged that she sunk under the guns of Fort Morgan. The rumor that one of the rebel vessels had succeeded in getting out of the bay is incorrect. Those that were not sunk or captured, escaped to Mobile.

Col. Anderson remarked to our officers that when he saw the gunboats pass the forts he knew it was all up with him. The rebel defenses on the harbor side were very weak, having been constructed with a view to a strong defense on the land side.

Admiral Buchanan is now at the Pensacola Hospital. It is expected that his leg will be saved.

The Tennessee is immensely powerful. Her armament consists of six 7-inch rifled guns.

The gunboats Bienville, Genesee and Sebago are on their way to New Orleans with the prisoners.

The Crops and Living at the South.

Late rebel journals furnish some interesting information in reference to the condition of Southern crops, and the present cost of living in their principal towns. In Richmond, the prices of the necessaries of life have fallen considerably, but are still exorbitant. Beef is now selling at from three to four dollars a pound, potatoes at three dollars a quart, butter at from eight to nine dollars a pound, chickens from five to ten dollars a pair, and other things in proportion. All vegetables, although plenty, rule high; tomatoes bring from one to three dollars a quart, beans from three to four dollars, onions three dollars a quart, &c. At Macon, Georgia, bacon sells at three and four dollars a pound, flour at from eighty to one hundred dollars a hundred, butter at four dollars a pound, beef at one and two dollars a pound, all vegetables being in good demand at somewhat less than Richmond prices. In reference to the crops, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

> We have it from farmers from the Shenandoah Valley, that *there* alone there is more wheat under this year than in the whole State of Virginia last year. From all other parts of the State we hear of good crops, but nowhere of very short ones.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian* says of the crops in Mississippi:

> The corn crop in Mississippi is as good as could be; for miles the passer-by can see nothing but a boundless corn-field, all of which is now in roasting ears, and will make good corn if it does not have another drop of rain. The planters have not yet delivered their tax in kind corn for want of room to store it; enough of it now remains to feed Gen. Johnston's army for some time yet.
>
> The wheat crop is very good, sustaining but a slight loss from the heavy and frequent rains of some weeks ago. The fruit crop is very good,

In Georgia, there is said to be a very large crop of cereals, but as the grain-growing region of that State is now within the Federal lines, the rebels will gather little benefit from the abundant yield.

BOGUS NEWSPAPER AGENTS.—A man calling himself A. Joyce, of 62 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, announces, through the columns of the Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, that he forwards the *Herald* and a lot of other papers, to people in the country, at "reduced rates"—namely, seven dollars a year! This fellow, Joy or Joyce, has nothing to do with our paper, and his pretended agency is all humbug. Let the people be on their guard against him or they will lose their money; and as for the police, the sooner they hunt up such a rascal as Joyce, who is almost worse than a bounty jumper, and shove him into the Tombs, the better for their enterprise and character.—*New York Herald.*

THE DRAFT.—The THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS mustered into the U. S. service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.

Volunteers will please call at No. 89 Grant street, opposite the Court House where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.

Volunteer and escape the pending draft.

THOMAL PENDER,
JOHN A. STRAIN,
Recruiting Committee.
jy30

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING ACADEMY.—The undersigned proposes to open an *ACADEMY*, September 1st, 1864, in the upper room of the *COMMERCIAL BUILDING*, 76 Fifth street, for instructions in the following branches, viz: Civil Engineering, Theoretical and Practical Land Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Mathematics, together with those higher branches usually taught in our best Academies. For further particulars inquire of JAS. R. REED & CO., No. 68 Fifth st. [au11-1w] ISAAC MORLEY.

City Intelligence.

United States District Court.

THURSDAY, August 18—Before Judge McCandless:

In the case of the U. S. vs. Edward Howard, charged with passing counterfeit money, and now confined in the jail at Williamsport, the Court ordered the U. S. Marshal to remove him to the Allegheny county jail to be dealt with according to law.

U. S. vs. Henry Black, indicted for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, was called up. The defendant not appearing the Court ordered his recognizances to be forfeited, and a process issued for his arrest.

The case of Elizabeth Craft, John E. Craft and Ashman J. Craft, of Fayette county, indicted for aiding and abetting a deserter to escape, was continued until the October term, and the defendants giving bail in $1,500 each for their appearance.

The grand jury found true bills in the cases of Daniel and Elias Smith, charged with passing counterfeit Treasury postal currency. The trial was postponed until the October term.

Elizabeth Fleming indicted for selling liquor without government license, plead guilty, and was discharged upon payment of costs.

TUESDAY, Aug. 19—Before Judge McCandless.

Charles Randall and Ed. Scott had each three indictments preferred against them for altering and passing Treasury notes. The case was continued until the October term.

Richard Paddecord was indicted for selling merchandize without a Government license, and failed to answer. Judgment was entered.

Elizabeth Craft, Austin Craft and John Craft were indicted for obstructing the draft, and a true bill found against them.

In the case of Samuel Hedger, the night watchman in Allegheny, charged with interfering with United States Government officers in the discharge of their duties, a true bill was found and the case continued until the October term.

The Hudson Boat Races.

The two races rowed on the Hudson river, between the Pittsburgh crew and the crews of New York and Poughkeepsie, have resulted in favor of the latter. The first race on Wednesday, between the Geo. J. Brown, of New York, and the Twilight, of Pittsburgh, was witnessed by an immense number of people:

The *Herald* says:—The wharves and the river banks were crowded. Koyl Rock, opposite the starting point, was literally jammed with ladies, who seemed highly delighted with the sport, notwithstanding that it was raining during the whole of the race. The betting was in favor of the Pittsburgh boat at about one hundred to eighty previous to the start. The race was a one-sided affair throughout, the Geo. J. Brown taking the lead soon after they started, and, dashing away from the Pittsburghers, was never approached again in the race. The New Yorkers were at least one hundred and fifty yards ahead when they turned the stake boat up the river, and at the finish they were nearly a quarter of a mile in advance of the other. As the winning boat returned she was hailed with loud huzzas by the men, waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and by the steam whistles of all the steamboats in the neighborhood. A more exciting scene was never witnessed, and it seemed to please all but the backers of the Pittsburgh boat. The distance was rowed in 33:30. The winning boat was built in England, is forty-six feet long and twenty-one inches beam, and was made expressly for this crew. She is very light and can only be used in very smooth water. The race was postponed from the day previous on account of the water being a little rough. The Twilight is a much heavier boat, thirty-nine feet long, and better suited for all kinds of water. The race was rowed in the rain, but the river was very smooth.

Lieut. Col. Foulk Ordered to Erie.

We learn that Col. W. L. Foulk has been assigned to duty at Erie. During his stay in this city, Colonel F. has rendered invaluable assistance to the recruiting service, and we have frequently heard him commended by those engaged in the recruiting business. Being thoroughly conversant with the duties, and having a long and well tried experience in the field, he was fully prepared and competent to impart advice in all the minutia of that important branch of military affairs. From the proficiency he has displayed, it is apparent that Colonel Foulk has made recruiting a study, as is evidenced in the assistance furnished by him in the organization of new companies. A thousand questions are asked and necessary to be answered in the business, and it requires years of experience to be enabled to educate in it officers just entering the service. The Government has had no more faithful and energetic officer than Col. Foulk, and he will render good service to the cause wherever he may be placed on duty. Although we regret to part with him here, we congratulate Erie and the counties adjacent in having an officer of his skill and energy to infuse the proper military spirit into the people thereabouts.

Serious Charge.

Two men, named John Jennings and James Pierce, were arrested yesterday morning by the mayor's police, charged with conspiring with a soldier, named James Donnelly to defraud one of our prominent business men out of $1,050. It appears that Donnelly engaged himself as a substitute, alleging that he was an alien, which Jennings and Pierce testified was the fact. Upon investigation it was found that he was not an alien, but a deserter from the service of the United States in which he had enlisted some time before. The fellow was placed under arrest, and admitted that he divided the money with Pierce and Jennings, who as stated above, were also taken into custody. The soldier is still in the guard house, and the others have been held to bail to answer.

Coal Miners on a Strike.

The coal miners employed in the various banks about the city are on another strike. Not content with five cents per bushel, which is equivalent to five dollars per day, as a good workman can easily dig one hundred bushels in a day, the miners now demand seven cents per bushel. The miners, we understand, are determined to hold out, although they might probably compromise on six cents being offered them. A number of our iron manufacturers have closed their mills, partially on account of the strike, but chiefly in order to make up their annual settlements. If the miners' demand for an advance is acceded to, the poor will suffer the coming winter, for the price of coal will necessarily be correspondingly advanced.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The Fall season of the Pittsburgh theatre will be inaugurated this evening, when the new company will be introduced. There are several familiar names in the list, among them that of "old man" Chippendale, whose jolly visage will be greeted with a warm reception to-night. The entire company is in the cast for this evening, when the merits of the performers will be developed.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON is still enjoying a successful season, and new attractions are constantly being presented. Mr. Aims is an energetic, enterprising manager, and understands his business thoroughly.

Killed on the Railroad.—On Thursday morning, about five o'clock, an accident of a fatal nature occurred at a water station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance east of Greensburg. A freight train, bound West, stopped at the station to take water, and the flagman who was to have signalled the following train was sitting on the bumper of the rear car. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep, as the other train approached, and seeing no signal ran crashing into the rear of the stationary one. The man, whose name was Marion Aitman, was instantly killed, his body being almost severed in twain. Several cars of the foremost train, and the locomotive of the other, were considerably smashed up. This is the second accident of this character which has occurred on this road within a week. The deceased resided at Ludwig, Westmoreland county.

500 Card Photographs just received at Pittock's. Colored and plain, at only $1 per dozen and upwards. Drop in at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice, and select.

Resuming Business.—Captain Joseph Fricker, the public will be pleased to learn, is about to resume business. He forsook a profitable business on Fifth street to enter the ranks of his country's defenders, and after three years faithful service in responsible positions he has returned to resume his duties as a caterer for the hungry public. We learn that he has secured a five years lease of the well known ice cream saloon of Mr. Maurice Kunz, No. 68, Smithfield street, and will open a first class restaurant and dining saloon on or about the 1st of September. Capt. Fricker is an experienced restarauteur, and will, no doubt, receive the patronage of all his old customers as well as hosts of new ones.

Albums.—Call at Pittock's and make your purchases. He sells at lowest prices. Call at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Another Soldier Gone.—James Houghtlin, private in Company B, 77th Regiment P. V., died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 16th of July, in the 19th year of his age. He was from Penn township, Allegheny county, and enlisted on the 16th of March. He participated in the various engagements and skirmishes which took place in the Georgia campaign, between Ringgold and Atlanta, where he was attacked with the typhoid fever, and finally sunk under it.

Folios, inks and stationary, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Buffalo Express.—Messenger SEXTON of Adams Express Company has our thanks for a copy of yesterday (Friday) morning's Buffalo *Express*, about twelve hours in advance of the mail.

New York Dailies at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Fourth Ward Allegheny.—We invite attention to an advertisement in another column for a meeting of the enrolled men of the Fourth Ward Allegheny, this evening, to raise money to obtain recruits to fill the quota.

Harper and all the Weeklies, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

The Excursion Trains, for the great sale of lots at Bradocksfields on Monday next, leave the Connelsville and Pennsylvania depots at 1 o'clock precisely. Excursion free.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)..................................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....................................1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUMBER, two hundred Car Loads of inch Pine Boards for sale at Penn'a. R. R. Enquire of GEO. BINGHAM, Adams Express Office.
au20-3t

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The enrolled men and citizens of the Ward will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at A. F. A. FALHABER'S, Chestnut st., at 7½ o clock. Let every man turn out, as money must be raised and our quota filled. [au20lt

PARTNER WANTED.—A young man of good moral character and correct business habits, with $1200 or $1500 capital, to engage in a profitable business at a thriving town on the Ohio river. Address
au20-3t C. A. B., COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., August 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four dollars [$4 00] per share free of Government tax, out of the profits of six months ending August 12th 1864, payable $2 in cash and $2 in stock, on and after Monday, August 22d, 1864.

JAMES COLLARD, Secretary.
au19-10t.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of Col. O. Cross, Quartermaster, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds, the following condemned animals, &c.:

10 Horses;
1 Mare;
1 Mare and Colt.

Also a lot of Stable Manure and broken Lumber.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, Auct.
Terms Cash—Government Funds. au20

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, PA., August 20, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED PUBLIC ANIMALS.—Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Fair Grounds in this city, on the 24th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following animals condemned as unfit for public service, viz:

10 Horses;
1 Mare,
1 Mare and Colt;
2 Mules.

Also a lot of Stable Manure and broken Lumber.
Terms Cash—Government funds.

O. CROSS,
au20-4t Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a good collection of latest editions of

Standard Medical and Surgical Works,

to which the attention of Physicians is invited.

Works not on hand procured to order at shortest notice.

au20-2t DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 93 Wood st.

PIC NIC.—

THE ANNUAL PIC NIC
OF THE
VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY
will be held on
Thursday, August 25th,
at GLENWOOD. Trains leave at 8:30, 11, 1, 3:40 and 4:15.
au20-8t

STELLA OIL CO.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held August 16th, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

I. M. PENNOCK,
W. S. HAVEN,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. K. NIMICK,
S. RICHARDSON,
N. VOEGTLY, JR.,
JAS. COLLARD,
W. VANKIRK,
JAS. FLEMING.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Isaac M. Pennock was elected President, and Sample Campbell Secretary and Treasurer. au20-1t

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
BY EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, the 22d inst., nothing but par funds will be received in payment of Freights, either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers.

au20-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Ag't.

SUMMER GOODS,
21 Fifth street.
Foulard Silks,
A. BATES'.
Summer Shawls,
21 Fifth street.
Grenadines,
A. BATES'.
Cloaks,
21 Fifth street.
DRESS GOODS.
au20

VEST POCKET EDITION.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW,

Approved June 30th, 1864.

Containing a full and complete list of articles taxed, and amount of tax on each. Small convenient size and alphabetically arranged.

Price—10 cents.
75 cents per dozen.
$6 per hundred.
$50 per thousand.

Single copies sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

Send all orders, to insure prompt attention, to

JOHN P. HUNT,
Publisher,
au13 59 FIFTH street, Masonic Hall.

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to August 10th, 1864:

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.
Frederick Jacobs,	eating house,	1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Mary Stone,	tavern,	do
John Conway,	do	do
Samuel Turner,	do	do
Ernest Herwig,	do	do
John Keller,	do	do
John H. Hickman,	do	2d ward, Pittsburgh;
T. N. Miller,	other goods,	do
Leonard Schloffner,	do	do
Sarah Hanktgen,	tavern,	do
Wm. Healey,	other goods,	do
Chas. Robinson,	eating house,	do
Wm. Ruckeisen,	do	3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Louisa Wolf,	other goods,	do
Patrick Mellon,	tavern,	do
Antony Weaver,	do	4th ward, Pittsburgh;
Samuel Hare,	do	do
Wm. Carr & Co.,	other goods,	do
S. M'Crickhart & Co.,	do	do
Ensign & Co.,	do	do
D. R. Galway,	other goods	do
John O'Donnel,	tavern,	5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Robert Brown,	do	do
Casper Bauerschmidt,	do	do
Elijah Hall	do	do
T. Goodwin,	other goods,	6th ward, Pittsburgh;
J. D. Strous,	do	do
Wm. Maxwell,	tavern,	7th ward, Pittsburgh;
Catherine Mullen,	other goods,	do
Lewis Berkowitz,	do	8th ward, Pittsburgh;
James Campbell,	do	do
Michael Coward,	tavern,	do
Thomas Stevens,	do	9th ward, Pittsburgh;
[illegible] M. Little,	do	do
Thomas Parks,	eating house,	1st ward, Allegheny;
Lambert Knoth,	do	3d ward, Allegheny;
E. Smith,	do	4th ward, Allegheny.
D. M. Mullen,	do	do
Christian Stenge,	tavern,	Birmingham;
Samuel M'Cune,	do	Elizabeth;
Thos. B. Moore,	eating house,	Lawrenceville;
Mary R. Johnston,	do	do
Thomas Barton,	tavern,	do
Wm. Schaum,	other goods,	McKeesport;
Hugh M'Afee,	do	Temperanceville;
John Baudler,	do	do
John Morrison,	do	Tarentum;
John G. Hoare,	other goods,	do
Mary Holman,	eating house,	Baldwin tp.;
James White,	tavern,	Hampton;
F. Koltenhauser,	do	Pitt;
Samuel Tomer,	do	Penn;
Samuel Beitler,	do	Peebles;
F. C. Barker,	do	do
Jacob Stuindinger,	eat'g house,	Reserve;
John Keown,	tavern,	Ross;
Thomas Perkins,	do	Robinson;
Ed. C. McTernan,	do	Lower St. Clair;
Joseph Hartman,	do	do
John Wilbert,	do	do
John P. Morgan,	do	Union;
Patrick McGreevy,	do	Versailles;

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31st, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day.

Licenses must be taken out after five days, and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked according to law. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.

au20-3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

The Crime of the Rebellion.

Amnesty, Sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime.—*Jefferson Davis.*

While we admit the gentlemanly manner in which the recent volunteer peace missionaries to Richmond were received, we have to deplore the utter depravity to which the rebel President confesses himself a subject. We do not propose to go into any ethical disquisition to prove that the rebels have committed a great crime; for on that subject the people of the United States have made up their minds, and hence the war; but we believe it to be of importance to bring out this feature of the rebellion in order to show how hopeless it is for Copperheads to keep on with their peace agitation, and how unnecessary it is for lovers of their country to pay the slightest respect to any arguments for any peace which does not contemplate the preservation of the Government entire in all its parts, the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, and the maintenance of Free Government throughout the land. JEFF. DAVIS confesses the Rebel crime when he says he is fighting for *independence*—not the independence of the Confederacy, let that be noted, but that of the individual States. Our people know very well that the independence of the Southern States never was threatened by the Government of the United States. So there is no threatened or lost independence to fight for. If they are not fighting for slavery, and are without any complaint on the score of independence, what then is that Rebellion, which has absorbed so much of the Nation's best blood, but a crime, the magnitude of which JEFF. DAVIS may well endeavor to misunderstand? JEFF DAVIS entirely misrepresented the state of public feeling in the South to Colonel JACQUES when he denied that they wanted peace on any terms but their independence. The Richmond correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, says:—"the sentiment of the Congress, the Executive and of the people of the Confederacy is, however, one of profound and heartfelt anxiety for peace upon honorable terms." This is the representation carefully, and we have reason to believe, truthfully, prepared for the foreign market, but how does it accord with JEFF. DAVIS' desire for "Independence or Annihilation." He told Col. Jaques that he had misjudged the Southern sentiment, but the truth is, he forgot for the moment that he was in conversation with two men who knew what they were saying and who were careful to recite only truthful impressions of what they had seen and heard. It is doubtless true that the Southern people, to-day, desire to have independence—that independence of which they have been robbed by Rebel politicians—that independedce which they enjoyed in the good old days of peace, not the independence which will give JEFF. DAVIS and his coterie position and power. The very uneasiness of the rebel conspirators, DAVIS & CO., is a confession of their great crime in having desolated thousands of Southern homes in their effort to ruin the Government of the United States. Truly, amnesty applies to criminals, and who more criminal than JEFERSON DAVIS, the acknowledged head of the most wicked, flagrant and uncalled for rebellion ever made against a government.

Let Every Man Decide for Himself.

The Democratic party is crying out for peace. JEFF DAVIS says he wants peace, but offers the only condition, which is the indedendence of the South. Shall we give the peace demanded? is the question now addressed to every man. It is a fair question and no man can fail to understand it. The peace democracy answer squarely, Yes! The rest of them, though willing, have not the courage to say yes.

There is one other side only, which is the fight-the-war-through-side—the side for putting down the rebellion and saving the Government. It is for every man to decide for himself which side he will be on.

TOO STEEP BY HALF.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, commenting on the Congressional nomination for this district, says the editor of *The Alleghenian* is "one of the oldest men in the district." Our wife would hardly concur in that declaration!

The above we find in the Cambria county *Alleghenian*, whose editor and proprietor, A. A. BARKER, Esq., has recently been honored with the Congressional nomination in the Seventeenth District. We do not remember to have said that Mr. BARKER was "one of the oldest men in the district," and, on the contrary, we know that he possesses the youth, strength and intelligence to defeat any man the opposition may nominate against him.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE PETERSBURG FAILURE.—The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances and causes of the failure of the attack on Petersburg have been transmitted to the President. The result will be developed in a few days. The opinion among the members of the Court is, that too much was taken for granted. There was gross neglect, but General BURNSIDE will probably not be adjudged the guilty party. This officer will hardly resume the command of his old corps.

MONEY FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Five millions and five hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks were sent to the armies of the Potomac and SHERMAN'S army Wednesday from the Treasury Department, for the payment of the troops. The larger part of it goes to the Army of the Potomac, and payments will commence in the Fifth Corps.

GEN. LEDLIE.—We learn that General LEDLIE, who commanded the division which led the assault at Petersburg on the explosion of the mine, has abandoned his command and disappeared from the army in a suspicious manner. Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE is in command of LEDLIE'S division.

The Turning Point.

The policy of the rebels, it is said, is to hold things as they are until the term of the hundred day men expires, and then invade the North again. No doubt they are counting much on the diminution of our force through the expiration of terms of service, but they have not taken into the account the very important fact that for upwards of thirty days the entire North has been busily engaged in recruiting and otherwise filling up the army, the total additions from which source will a good deal more than make up for those whose terms have expired. And herein is displayed the wisdom and foreshadowed the grand results to flow from the last call of the President. It is universally conceded that the result of the war depends on the strength of our armies; that unless we agree to an unconditional surrender, there is no way for us to have peace with the South, except by conquering it with the force of numbers. While we know that within the Democratic party there is an organization doing its best to help the South and compel the North to give up, we do not believe that this sentiment has made such progress as to render doubtful what would be the prompt decision of the people, were the question put, "Shall we surrender or fight it out?" We are confident that the verdict would be in favor of fighting it out a thousand times, in preference to surrendering this Union. To give effect to the popular will, therefore, the augmentation of the armies becomes necessary; and this is rapidly being done under the President's call.

Within the next forty days nearly the whole of the five hundred thousand men will be in the field, or at points where they can be disciplined and made available. This one fact concludes the contest. The South, like the man who has checked out his deposit, and who, though his necessities are undeminished, has nothing to draw against. But the North has a new and abundant deposite with which to consummate its enterprise. No man is so dull as not to comprehend that we have reached the turning point, where the advantages are overwhelmingly with us. No man is so blind as not to see that the half million men we are bringing into the field will fight the war through, and the rebellion down. The rebels betray that they have one only hope, by proposing to strike the North at the moment of supposed weakness. It is their only chance. Small as it is they will struggle to improve it. The fact is one of confession and encouragement—confession of rebel desperation, and encouragement to us to stand our ground, for the end is near.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Those in Washington in the confidence of Secretary FESSENDEN deny that he has any intention of resigning.

Personal.

The O. A.: K. organization in the State of Illinois, generally favor the nomination of Fillmore at Chicago. Leading men among them say that the Irish leaders have been consulted, and have agreed to go for him. Fillmore's friends now say that he never joined a Know Nothing lodge, that he merely accepted their nomination. The O. A. K's. have hung out flags on the four sides of the State House. Some of these flags have the word "Peace" in large black letters on a white ground.

Archbishop Purcell, after announcing in the *Catholic Telegraph* confirmation rites at churches in Auglaize and Mercer counties, Ohio, declares that he has heard with extreme regret that in these and in Monroe and Noble counties, many Catholics have been induced to join secret oath-bound political associations of both Republicans and Democrats. He warns his flock against such communication, and exhorts the clergy to raise their voice against such unlawful organizations.

Hugh Wallace, Esq., one of the purest men in Illinois, died on Wednesday. He was at one time a leading Democratic politician in Northern Illinois; he represented Whiteside county in the State Senate, and was one of Douglas' most boasted and steadfast friends.

Washington must have had a great many servants during his lifetime. Elderly colored people who were servants to Washington have been dying at the rate of one a month during the past twenty years. Another one has just departed, a venerable darkey, 103 years old, named John Mitchell.

Fraternal affection finds a rare illustration in two brothers now residing in Kennebunk, Maine. A few years ago both started for California, but one was taken sick on the Isthmus and returned. His brother went on, and in a short time accumulated $3,600, when he also returned and gave half of it to his brother. They, with their wives, live together, the latter "taking turns" in presiding at the table.

Henry M. Burt, editor of the Northampton (Mass.) *Free Press* has been sued for libel by Charles N. Yeamens, superintendent of the Canal Railroad, for statements in the *Free Press* concerning the poor condition of the road and Mr. Yeamen's accountability for it. The damages are laid at $5,000.

It is related of a man in Newport, R. I., that he married his second wife six weeks after the death of his first; the second was killed by a carpet thrown on her head, and in four weeks he married a third, who a month after was drowned. He waited only two weeks this time, and then married number one, whose husband was killed four weeks previously in battle.

One of the conductors on the Stonington railroad recently found a robustlad of 19 years hid away under his mamma's petticoats, so as to escape paying his fare. He refused to pay and was put from the train several times, but couldn't be kept off. When he arrived in Providence he was arrested, but escaped a fine through an informality.

Gordon Colby, of Boston, has given $50,000 to Waterville College on the condition that $100,000 more shall be raised, and that a majority of the faculty shall hereafter be members of Baptist churches. About $47,000 of the $100,000 has been already secured.

Mrs. Holt, wife of Charles G. Holt, of Waterford, Me., was killed in Craig's Mills last week by her clothing catching in a belt and drawing her around a shaft. Her body was horribly mangled.

Mrs. Rebecca Belknap, of Peterborough, N. H., completed her one-hundredth year on the 29th ultimo. She has been blind for the past sixteen years, but her health is good and her memory accurate.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following just criticism on the recent practice of promoting men after death: "Why are military promotions sent to dead men, or to men at their last gasp? We notice that Col. Mulligan is another who has been rewarded in this *post mortem* way, a brevet Brigadier's appointment having been sent to his executors and assigns. What good can it do him now? Is it because this is a cheap way of rewarding meritorious services to the country? Is it not too cheap to be respectable? If the subject deserved it, he deserved it when living. To his family the record of promotion after death is a record either of confessed injustice on the part of the military administration, or of an honor bestowed because the recipient is dead, and it will cost the country nothing. We think this posthumous promotion is a new invention. Let us have no more of it."

Look Out for Smoke.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the pirate *Tallahassee* burns soft coal which makes such a smoke at sea that a vessel may be traced for fifteen or twenty miles before she herself can be seen, and that if vessels will remember this they may succeed in avoiding her. The *Ledger* adds "our naval steamers burn anthracite coal which makes no smoke at all," hence "the steamer has to be within sight before her presence is known." We do not think the advice of the *Ledger* in this matter will stand proof because the European steamers from Liverpool, London, Havre, &c., all burn soft coal. As the *Tallahassee* may sometimes be compelled to use her canvas, it might be dangerous to rely upon the absence of smoke for safety. By means of a slight transformation of words used by the *Ledger* which we have quoted above, we arrive at the best assurance of safety from assault by the *Tallahassee*, namely: As the steamer has to be within sight before her presence is known, the best plan for not knowing her presence is to keep out of her sight.

Special Election—Result in the State.

Returns from the entire State have been received. The following is the recapitulation:

Total for the 1st amendment	199,959
" against "	105,352
Majority for the 1st amendment	94,607
Total for the 2d amendment	210,402
" against "	75,169
Majority for the 2d amendment	135,233
Total for the 3d amendment	207,837
" against "	75,913
Majority for the 3d amendment	131,924

During the hot weather, and the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, the White House is being all renovated. A great deal of injury has been done by visitants, who have clipped the curtains and torn the wall paper for the purpose of sending home Presidential souvenirs.

General Intelligence.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The evidences of widespread trouble and deliberate and banded hostile intentions among the great Indian tribes on the plains, are thickening with every arrival of news from the border. From present aspects, it is quite certain that the scattered settlers are greatly exposed, and many of the hardy pioneers must perish or be driven back into the States, while a sudden chill will fall upon emigration and overland travel and traffic. Our dispatches from Washington say the idea of a general Indian war is not credited at Washington. If the sublime art of not believing exciting news, and pooh-poohing at all startling intelligence, is any protection to public interests, that branch of our national defences is well attended to at the capital, and official circles can be said, in this respect, to be round towers of impregnable defense. Unfortunately, however, official incredulity will not harm the red-skins; neither will it, in other cases, help us out of other pressing national perils, though as now most liberally applied."

The Kingston (Canada) *British American* speaks of the smoke from the fires which prevail around the country, as impeding navigation on the St. Lawrence, and the other day, in the case of a pleasure party on a steamboat, while the smoke was so dense as to require the use of the compass, there were so many fair passengers with steel hoops, that the compass became utterly unreliable, and the boat, finally, brought up at Portsmouth instead of Kingston.

The printing pressmen of Boston have organized a "Union."

The "coat of arms" on a steam fire-engine just brought to Lynn is a lady's gaiter boot.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following table, showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago at the dates indicated. It proves there is double the amount on hand this year that there was in 1863, and that fact indicates a speedy collapse of prices:

	July 25, 1864.	July 25, 1863.
Flour, (barrels)	21,268	42,488
Wheat, (bushels)	916,877	460,293
Corn, "	1,748,451	988,761
Oats, "	207,622	216,280
Rye, "	12,608	21,936
Barley, "	6,070	1,246

The diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western New York commenced its Session in Utica, on Tuesday last.

It is not generally known that pounded alum possesses the quality of purifying water. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful of the alum.

Martin J. Heade, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and an artist, who went to Brazil a year ago to paint humming-bird pictures, has received the decoration of the Brazilian Order of Honor for his paintings of Brazilian scenery, and his oil pictures of the South American humming-birds, which were shown at the National Exhibition in Rio de Janeiro last February. The Emperor headed a subscription list for the magnificent quarto chromo-lithographic album which the pictures will form.

The Boston *Transcript* of Tuesday says: "We understand that a gentleman of this city, who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and felted goods, has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one-half the chemicals now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per pound. Papermakers will understand the importance of the saving in chemicals, which is one of the heaviest items of expenditure in making paper stock. As yet nothing has been done to put the new process into practical operation, or even to test its merits, the time and attention of the inventor being absorbed by his other extensive business operations. But the attention of printers, paper-makers and capitalists cannot fail to be drawn to any improved process which holds out a hope of again supplying cheap paper, and it is possible that we may soon see a revolution in the manufacture of paper."

The Chicago *Post* is informed that a considerable invoice of Canadian negroes have been recently imported to that city. They went there with the avowed intention of entering the Union army as substitutes. They can thus provide handsomely for their families, and, according to Lincoln, aid in securing the freedom of their race.

There is a great and urgent need of slippers in all our army hospitals. For want of them in many cases the sick and convalescent soldiers are obliged to go barefooted. This ought not to be, for there are doubtless many in this city and in the neighboring towns, who have pieces of carpeting (both new and old), and remnants of thick cloth suitable for slippers, which they will gladly give when they learn the need that exists. Tailors and dry goods merchants have patterns of cloth that are exactly what is needed in this case.

A horse at Madrid, Spain, has not a single hair on its body, while its skin, which is white like that of a European, is so transparent that the veins may be distinguished through it. The horse cannot be used for labor in consequence of this fineness of the skin, which would be exposed to abrasion.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in Coxsackie, N. Y., destroying three storehouses filled with hay, and a portion of Mygatt's lumber yard. The hay was fully insured. On Sunday another fire destroyed a barn, wagon house, a blacksmith shop and two dwellings. Both fires were works of an incendiary. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

A returned soldier of the Sixteenth Connecticut regiment says that our soldiers who are prisoners at Andersonville, S. C., number no fewer than twelve thousand; that they are confined in an open field bare of all trees or shrubbery; and that in these dog-day heats they are suffering severely. It is to be feared that hundreds of them will never live to get home.

The freshly erected cupalo crowning the Church of the Transfiguration, at St. Petersburg, fell on the 18th ultimo. The loss of life would have been comparatively limited had not crowds of towns-people forced an entrance into the edifice beyond the control of the police or military in immediate attendance. The concussion created by the falling dome in a short time brought down the whole structure, overwhelming hundreds in the ruin.

The chandlery establishment of L. Beach & Co., St. Paul, Minn., one of the largest and most complete in the Northwest, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss about $11,000.

The first information of the depredations of the pirate Tallahassee were received by the Navy Department on the 12th, after office hours, when Secretary Welles at once ordered the following named vessels to start forthwith in pursuit, namely: Juniata, Susquehanna, Eolus, Pontoosuc, Dumbarton and Tristam Shandy. On the 13th, the Moccasin, Aster Yantic, R. R. Cuyler, and Grand and San Jacinto were similarly dispatched, taking different directions. These were all the vessels available by the Navy Department.

Farragut, in his operations in Mobile Bay, has captured nearly one hundred guns from the rebels, fifty of them being taken at Fort Gaines. These are a small instalment of the 2500 belonging to the United States, which the rebels stole at Norfolk, when the commander in charge of our fleet, in his great fright, helped the rebels to render useless to the Union cause, by burning up all the ships, ship-houses, workshops, barracks, &c. Farragut would have put these splendid ships to a better use than destroying them in an open roadstead.

The Rebel Desire for Peace Hypothetical.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

As Lincoln wants a peace on his own terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace we desire; and the word itself, bandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively for the use of Buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this generation falls in his tracks," and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the sod of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense.

A New Paper making Process.

The Boston *Transcript* understands that a gentleman of that city who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and felted goods, has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one-half the chemicals now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per pound. Paper makers will understand the importance of the saving in chemicals, which is one of the heaviest items of expenditure in making paper stock. As yet nothing has been done to put the new process into practical operation, or even to test its merits, the time and attention of the inventor being absorbed by his other extensive business operations. But the attention of printers, paper-makers and capitalists cannot fail to be drawn to any improved process which holds out a hope of again supplying cheap paper, and it is possible that we may soon see a revolution in paper manufacture."

THE MONONGAHELA *Republican*, after a year's suspense, and the absence of the editor for three years, is revived. Mr. CHILL HAZZARD, the editor, has given the country three years' service, and returns to serve the community in another and acceptable way; and as he appears to know how to make a local paper we have no hesitation in bespeaking for him a thorough success. We always feel refreshed when we lay our hands and eyes on a local paper with local news. There are some local papers that are local nuisances. Our co-temporary of Monongahela is a local ornament and must make itself a necessity. We wish for it the most abundant success.

THE PULPIT.

The Sins and Duties of the American People.

A SERMON.

Preached in the Second Presbyterian Church, in this City, on Fast Day, August 4th,
by the
REV. W. D. HOWARD, D. D.

TEXT—And I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting and sackcloth and ashes;

And I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made my confession, and said, O Lord, the great and dreadful God, keeping the covenant and mercy to them that love him, and to them that keep his commandments;

We have sinned and have committed iniquity, and done wickedly, and have rebelled, even by departing from thy precepts and from thy judgments:

Neither have we hearkened unto thy servants, the prophets, who spake in thy name to our kings, and princes, and our fathers, and to all the people of the land.

O Lord, righteousness belongeth unto thee; but to us confusion of faces, as at this day: to the men of Judah and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and unto all Israel, that are near and that are far off, through all the countries whither thou hast driven them, because of their trespass, wherewith they have trespassed against thee. O Lord, to us belongs the confusion of face, to our kings, to our princes and to our fathers, because we have sinned against thee.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses, though we have rebelled against him: neither have we obeyed the voice of the Lord our God to walk in his laws, which he set before us by his servants the prophets.—DANIEL IX: 3—10.

In the midst of our present national troubles, my brethren, we have been called upon by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, he having been requested to do so by the Senate and House of Representatives at the last Session, to assemble ourselves together—"To confess and repent of our manifold sins, implore the forbearance and forgivenness or the Almighty, and to pray that, if consistent with his will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States be established throughout the States, that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance that they may not be utterly destroyed, and that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be preserved, and peace established throughout our borders."

Than this, nothing could be more appropriate. It must commend itself to every patriot and Christian in the land. The President, in this act, has followed the example of the wisest and best rulers in every age. In the course of his administration Mr. Lincoln has doubtless made some mistakes. He would have been more than man if he had not. In this he has resembled all who have preceded him in a similar position. David made mistakes, Solomon made mistakes; Augustus made mistakes; Charles V. made mistakes; the greatest, as also the best, Sovereigns of Great Britain made mistakes; Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, the Prince of Orange, Washington, as pure and patriotic a man as ever presided at the head of a nation's affairs, made mistakes, and so did Jefferson and Jackson, and many others; yea, all others. "It is human to err." And if those of Mr. Lincoln's countrymen who differed with him had pointed out his errors in a manly and friendly spirit, with the purpose of having those errors corrected for the good of their country, instead of in a narrow and partizan spirit, for the purpose of embarrassing the administration and promoting party interests, it would have been better, not only for our distracted and bleeding country in its present terrible struggle with rebellion, but much better for their own reputation.

But, whatever may have been the errors of the President, this, of appointing a day for the nation to humble itself before God and pray for his blessing in the midst of their sore trials, is not one of them. In this he has acted wisely, and we honor him for it; and, with the Divine assistance, will endeavor to improve the occasion to the glory of God and the good of our beloved country.

I propose in this discourse to consider: 1st. Our Sins. 2d. Our Duties.

I. Our Sins. We may adopt, as our own the language which Daniel used in regard to the Jews: "We have sinned, and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled, even by departing from thy precepts and thy judgments. Neither have we hearkened unto thy servants the prophets, who spake in thy name, to our kings, our princes, and our fathers, and to all the people of the land."

1st. One of the chief sins of America is her treatment of the negro race.

The time was and perhaps is not yet fully past, when the mention of slavery in the pulpit gave umbrage to some persons. The least allusion to it has been condemned, and those ministers who have discussed it, even though it has been in the most temperate manner, have been denounced for prostituting the pulpit and disturbing the national peace. But this is all wrong, and those persons who allow themselves to condemn a minister because he introduces this subject into the pulpit are committing a grievous offense against the freedom of speech and the freedom of the pulpit not only, but against the truth and against God. It is just as impossible for me, or any other minister to expound the teachings of the Sacred Scriptures without referring to the subject of slavery, as it is to expound the Scriptures and make no reference to the subject of prayer. The Bible contains two, and only two, great themes—Piety towards God, and Justice towards men. The sum total of human duty is as beautifully, as briefly expressed by the prophet Micah (6:8.) "To do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." And does not the relation of master and servant come under the head of doing justly, and loving mercy? To be sure it does; just as much as the relation of husband and wife, and parent and child. You cannot read the ten commandments without condemning the system of American Slavery, nor offer up the Lord's prayer, without beseeching God, in the very words put into your mouth by his immaculate Son, to abolish every vestige of it from the face of the land.

The institution of slavery as it exists in this country is a great crime. It reduces man to a chattel; that is, to a piece of property. It reduces a man, in the eye of the law, to the level of an animal, a piece of furniture, or a load of corn. It deprives him of all human rights—the right to his wife, the right to his children, the right to himself the right to the fruits of his labor, the right of self defence, the right of testifying in a court of justice, the right of trial by jury, the right of learning to read; it deprives him, by law, of the rest of the Sabbath and even of the privilege of assembling with others to worship God. "In law the slave owns nothing, and can acquire nothing." "His right to himself is abrogated. If he say *my* hands, *my* body, *my* mind, *myself*, they are figures of speech. To use himself for his own good is a *crime*. To keep what he earns is *stealing*. To take his body into his own keeping is *insurrection*. Man is thus reduced to a *thing*, and the law provides for his being sold, bartered, leased, mortgaged, bequeathed, invoiced, shipped as cargo, the other arch-traitors and architects of ruin back again in the United States Senate, but I cannot do them what I conceive to be the injustice of supposing they desire to see the success of the rebellion, our country divided, weakened, disgraced and ruined. And yet, my hearers, to this very end do these complaints, these unhappy divisions tend. O, my hearers, would it not be infinitely better to reserve our complaints, our censures, our condemnations, for the rebels and for the rebellion? It is a remarkable fact, and one which I think some men, unless they would occupy a very unenviable place in history, are much concerned, to explain that many who are loudest in their condemnation of our own legitimate government, have not a word of censure for that vile usurpation which has deluged our country with blood, and heaped upon us burdens under which the nation will stagger for half a century. The language is hardly affluent enough to furnish terms with which to denounce the President of the United States, a man, who to say the least, is patriotic and honest, who, whatever his faults and errors may be, has done his utmost to save the Ship of State in the most fearful storm that any ship ever encountered; whilst for Jefferson Davis, a man compared with whom Benedict Arnold was a patriot, there is not one word of condemnation. Almost every step taken by our own Government to suppress the rebellion is condemned, whilst the most unwarrantable, the most tyrannical, the most inhuman acts of the leaders of the rebellion to sustain and prosper their hell-born scheme, are passed by in silence. These things are noticed, pondered, and will be remembered by those, who, forgetting the interests of party, think only of the interests of their country; and who have such an utter detestation of this rebellion and all its originators, abettors, and apologists, that they look with admiration upon every effort, however feeble, to suppress it.

But let us glance a moment, II: At Our Duties.

In the circumstances in which we are placed, and with the sins we have enumerated and many others staring us in the face, what ought we to do?

1st. Humble ourselves before God, confess our crimes, and pray for grace to forsake them.

There has been a great variety of opinions as to who is responsible for our present great calamities. Some have blamed the North, some the South, some one political party, some the other, some the Abolitionists, some the fire-eaters, some both. But the true cause of our calamities is our sins. "Whence came wars and fightings among you? Came they not hence, even of your lusts?" (James iv: 1.) Ah! yes, our national and individual sins have provoked God's anger. We are guilty, we—you and I—have had something to do in bringing about this waste of blood and waste of treasure. Let us not look at others, but at our own hearts! let us not censure others but ourselves; let us rather abandon our own sins than call upon others to abandon theirs; let us "take the beam out of our own eye, then shall we see clearly to take the mote out of our brother's eye."

2d. We must pray to God for pardon and help.

"Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but let us remember the name of the Lord our God."—(Ps. 20:7.) Some may think prayer a vain thing in such an emergency as ours, 'but the effectual fervent prayer availeth much.' I know much prayer has been offered up for our bleeding country, but still not enough. I know many have not ceased to pray, and yet some have never prayed for their country, although it has been almost in the throes of dissolution. Listen to Daniel praying for his country:—"O Lord, I beseech thee, let thine anger and thy fury be turned away from thy city, Jerusalem, thy holy mountain," "O our God hear the prayer of thy servant, and his supplications, and cause thy face to shine upon thy sanctuary that is desolate, for the Lord's sake. O my God incline thine ear and hear; open thine eyes and behold our desolations, and the city which is called by thy name, for we do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousness, but for thy great mercies. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, harken and do; defer not for thine own sake, O my God: for thy city and thy people are called by thy name."

Now think you, my hearers, if we, if our whole nation, were to pray thus, God would not hear? Ah! yes, soon would these dark clouds break and scatter—soon would this dreadful noise of war cease and these garments rolled in blood disappear. Let us give ourselves unto prayer, and plead with God for our distracted, divided, suffering country as we have never done before.

3d. We must forsake our sins. It is hypocrisy to essay to be humble, it is mockery to profess to pray, if we still cling to our sins.

Is slavery—slavery as it exists in our country—a sin? If it is not, nothing is a sin. Is robbery a sin?—is oppression a sin?—is injustice a sin?—is inhumanity a sin?—is it a sin to deprive man of all his rights?—is it a sin to take away the very foundation of his rights? Then is American slavery sinful. I did not always think so, but my opinions have undergone great changes of late years. A great and good man once designated it "the sum of all villainies," and depend upon it, he was not far wrong. O why should any of us cling to it! It has sent desolation to every hearth stone in our country; it has thrust half a million of our fellow countrymen into untimely graves; it has destroyed thousands of millions of our property; it has burdened us with onorous taxes; it has desolated great and prosperous States; it has made us the derision of the world—it has threatened, and is still threatening, our very existence as a nation, and the Omniscient God only knows whether it will not even yet accomplish its fell purpose and lay, in recoverless ruin, the noblest government a merciful God ever permitted to bless the world. And shall we after all this love it—cling to it—sympathize with, and, by word or deed, encourage those who have determined to perpetuate and extend it, or destroy themselves and destroy us, and destroy the only hope of popular institutions in the world, in the attempt? God forbid. Let us abandon it, that is, cease to defend it, cease to apologize for it, cease to give the least countenance to those who, in its interests, are perpetrating against our country, and against the rights and the happiness of mankind, the most stupendous crimes.

2d. Let us give up our covetousness.

Can we not do with less money—with less splendor—with less luxurious living. Can we not be equally happy, yea, more happy, if we return to the simplicity and frugality of our forefathers? We have something else to do just now than to be making money. Look around you! See Maryland pillaged, see Chambersburg in ashes! Next the insolent foe may be thundering through your own streets and putting the torch to your manufactories and ware-houses—next your wives and children may be hurried half naked, into the desolated fields whilst their homes are given a prey to the flames. Those of you who have money should be satisfied with what you have, and those of us who have none should be content to do without, until we have made ourselves safe, until we have made our State safe, until we have quelled this rebellion. The time has come when we should go to work in earnest. We have never realized that we are in the midst of the most stupendous, bloody and dangerous war of modern times—we have never realized that our institutions, our Government, our country, our property, and everything we hold dear is on the very verge of utter and remediless ruin. And is this a time for us to be forgetting the public interests, and devoting all our time and energies to increasing our estates? You have just heard that the enemy has left our State, and now will you return to your apathy and lie supinely on your backs until he returns with augmented forces, and Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia share the fate of Chambersburg? O what infatuation has overtaken us, my countrymen! Why is it we thus act, or rather thus refuse to act, in the presence of such appalling dangers? Are we blinded, hardened, maddened, by the love of gain? For your family's sake, for your country's sake, for the sake of the downtrodden nationalities, for the sake of Christ and his cause, I beseech you to shake off this horrid stupor, and spring, whilst there is some little hope of doing it effectually, to the deliverance of your imperiled country.

3d. Finally let us heal our divisions.

There are times in which we may differ. There are subjects upon which we may differ. In ordinary times under such a government as ours, opposing parties are a positive advantage. They exercise a healthful watchfulness over each other, keep each other in check, correct each others' errors, and guard the nation from a ruinous political corruption. But this is not the time for such divisions; nor is this rebellion the subject upon which there should be any difference of opinion. We have, just now, something else to do than to promote the interests of our party. It may be the best party that is in the country or ever has been, the wisest, the truest, the most loyal, but no matter, the work in hand is to suppress the rebellion and save the country. What will become of your party if your country is ruined? What does it matter who is President if there is no nation to preside over? Of what consequence is it who is captain, if ship, captain and crew are all at the bottom of the sea? My friends, have we not had enough bickering over these minor matters? Shall we occupy our time and waste our strength in deciding who shall lead our armies and hold the reins of government, whilst the enemy is plundering our farms and burning our towns, and letting out the very life blood of our country? It may not suit some political leaders and aspirants for office to hold their differences in obeyance for a season; but the people, who have no expectation of the honors and emoluments of office, without much concern as to who leads them, will be persuaded, we hope, to devote themselves to the crushing out of this accursed rebellion. When we have that done we may return to our party, and use every honorable means to secure stored as goods, taken on execution, and knocked off at public outcry." Now if to treat a man thus is not a crime—if to treat millions of men, women and children thus is not a crime of the deepest dye, pray what would be? But is not slavery sanctioned in the Bible, especially in the Old Testament? It has so been asserted, and great pains have been taken to prove the assertion, and multitudes of people, not only in the South but in the North also, have come to believe the assertion. There is, however, not one word of truth in it. The Bible does not sanction any system that resembles in its main features, American slavery, but on the contrary every where condemns every thing like it. The Hebrew servitude, which always looked to the improvement, to the elevation, to the instruction, to the conversion to the true religion, and, finally, to the speedy emancipation, of the servant, has not one solitary fundamental feature that resembles American slavery. The system of Hebrew servitude did not reduce a man to a piece of property—did not allow a master to separate a man from his wife and children—did not permit the master to injure his servant with impunity—if he destroyed a tooth the servant was free, if he wilfully destroyed his life he paid the forfeit with his own life—did not prevent the servant from accumulating property; did not deprive him of any single religious privilege the master himself enjoyed, did not oppress him with labor for nearly one half his time—was sacred to religious observances, did not prevent his becoming a proselyte, nay necessitated it, and thus prepared the way for the emancipation of almost every servant of the land, at the expiration of every fifty years.

But some will say, suppose that slavery is wrong, how does it appear that it is a national wrong—what have we, who live in the Free States to do with it? Much. It is recognized by our National Constitution; it has been protected by national laws, and it has been defended and cherished by a majority of the nation until it has almost, if not altogether, destroyed the Republic. You may depend upon it, my hearers, our connection with this institution as a nation has given great offense to a just God. We may attempt to excuse ourselves by endeavoring to show that it has the sanction of His word, or, inasmuch as it is a State institution, we, in the North, have really no control over it, and no responsibility for it; but this is only to practice a self-deception and to expose ourselves to the continued and still increasing judgments of heaven. Men may flout at these opinions, and refuse to listen to the voice of God in His word and in His providence, but, O, let us remember that God is too strong, not only for our parties, but for our nation, and that the only end of persistence in this wring is the destruction of our country.

2d. Another of the crying sins of this nation is covetousness.

Paul tells us, "the love of money is the root of all evil." This remark of the Apostle shows his profound insight into the state of society and of the human heart. This is first as true now as it was when it was first uttered. The Jews and Romans of Paul's time could not have been more eager to accumulate property than are our own countrymen now. I am persuaded that the world seldom ever saw a more melancholy spectacle than is at this time presented in our own country. We are in the midst of the most stupendous war of modern times. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens have fallen victims to it; thousands of millions of money have been expended; innumberable homes and hearts have been desolated; the nation has been, for three years and upwards, and is still, struggling for existence; whole States have been desolated, and one half the people are rapidly sinking into barbarism; the whole world is looking on with amazement, and almost all the Governments of Europe are earnestly desiring the destruction of our institutions, and doing everything they dare do, and much we ought not to permit them to do, to help the rebellion, and yet we, here in the North, are more intent upon making money than even before the war began. Men, it is true, give their money very freely for the support of the Government, for the increase of the army, for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and for various other praiseworthy objects; but, nevertheless, they seem to be peculiarly intent upon its accumulation. The paramount object seems, not to strengthen the hands of the Government, not to save their imperiled country, not to suppress this atrocious rebellion, but to make money, or having made money, to make more. Public interests are made to give way to private, and the success of a bank, or a mill, or a railroad, or a mining company, seems to be deemed of more importance than the success of the nation. The consequence is that the great interests of the country are made to give place to the individual interests. Many public servants are more anxious to make their fortunes than to perform well their public trusts. Many capable and trustworthy men refuse to give their services to the government because, although they have already ample fortunes, they thereby will be precluded from adding thereto. Thus the affairs of great cities and great States, and the Republic itself are left to be managed by the incompetent and the dishonest, and the ship of State is in danger of being dashed to pieces, because those who can and ought to navigate it, are wholly absorbed with their own little affairs in the cabin.

3d. Another thing over which we have occasion to be humiliated, because it is a great public calamity and a great public crime, is the divisions which exist among ourselves.

To me there is nothing clearer than that the North should have been united as one man in the suppression of this rebellion, unless it be this: that if they had been thus united the rebellion would have been quelled long ago, and at the one-hundredth part of the expenditure of blood and treasure. These dissensions among ourselves have embarrassed, discouraged, and weakened the government; they have encouraged, emboldened, and strengthened the rebels; and they have given to our enemies abroad the most plausable pretext for their sneers, their doleful prophecies, and their most unwarrantable but efficient assistance to the rebels.

And why is it that these dissensions have prevailed? I have examined this question with the deepest anxiety, and I think with the utmost impartiality, and I protest to you, my hearers, I can discover no higher motive than party chagrin and party ambition. Almost every measure of the Government, which looked directly to the suppression of the rebellion has been assailed with a violence and asperity that fills every disinterested observer with astonishment and grief. If the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, notwithstanding the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that it shall be "in case of rebellion or invasion," and "the public safety may require it," the charge of tyranny is preferred against the President; if some blatant rebel who is doing his utmost to weaken the hands of the Government, and, as it were, is caught in the very act of putting the torch to the temple of liberty, is arrested and put where, for a season at least, he can do no further mischief, the cry is raised that the personal liberty of the citizen is endangered; if certain newspapers which are daily pouring fourth streams of disloyalty, filling the public mind with distrust and dissatisfaction, are suppressed, why, then, the liberty of the press, a liberty we so highly and so justly prize, is imperiled: if the President, after a paternal but solemn warning of an hundred days, as "Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States," and purely as a military necessity issues his proclamation freeing all the slaves in the States in rebellion, then the whole nation is made to ring with the charge that the war has degenerated into a crusade against Southern institutions. And again, if, to recruit our depleted armies, and to rear an effectual barrier against the still rising tide of rebellion, the President orders the enrollment of all the arms-bearing men in the nation, and directs that arrangements be made to draft sundry of them into the service of their country, then we are told this is a violation of the Constitution and the work of a most unscrupulous despot.

Now it is not necessary for us to decide here whether these and other measures of the administration are constitutional and best; but the question comes up with great force, is it wise for any persons, by opposing them to weaken the hands of the Government, and to strengthen the hands of the rebels? That this is the real effect, I think, will not be disputed. That these complaints and this opposition have really embarrassed the National authorities, and are at this very moment jeopardizing our National existence is the firm conviction of millions; and that they have encouraged the rebels, the rebels themselves testify, and from a continuance and an increase of this opposition they hope to secure all they desire, and in securing this they will divide and destroy our beloved country. Now surely no considerable number of persons in the North desire this. They may desire peace, desire to preserve the institution of slavery, desire to see Davis and Mason, and Slidell, and Tombs and its ascendancy. When we have delivered our Commonwealth from the tread of the invader, when we have effectually protected our border, when we have forever put it out of the power of a set of miscreants who are unfit to live to drive our wives and children from their beds put the incendiaries torch to their homes, when we have placed our national capital beyond all possible danger, when we have crushed the armies of rebellion in Virginia and Georgia, when we have brought to the halter those most guilty men who have caused all our troubles, when we have swept every vestige of rebellion from the face of the land, and saved our country, and peace and prosperity, and union and tranquility have again taken up their abode with us, then I care not what party is in the ascendant, so it be faithful to the interests of my country, nor who is raised to the highest place in the gift of the nation, so he be good and capable. But until then, I beg of my countrymen, by their reverence for the immortal founders of the Republic, by the blood and toil of our ancestors, by their love of home and country, by all the blood and treasure that has been expended in suppressing the rebellion, by their hopes for their descendants, their hopes for the triumph of free institutions, their hopes for the oppressed and down-trodden of every clime, by their hopes for the triumph of Christ and his cause, and the dawning of a brighter and better day on a smitten and suffering world, to be of one heart and one mind—forgetting all past differences, and sinking all minor considerations. I beseech them to stand shoulder to shoulder until every traitor is bowed, or buried, or banished, and the majesty of the laws is recognized by every inhabitant of the land, and our flag again floats in triumph over every foot of our soil. Amen.

Words of Warning and Consolation,

Uttered at the grave of the late

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, JR.,

BY

DAVID COOK PAGE, D. D.,
of Allegheny City.

Departed this life, on Thursday, the 11th inst., in the 18th year of his age, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, son of S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Post office.

By some whose mental peculiarity it is to carry every principle to its extreme logical consequence, the language of eulogy seems regarded as being ever out of place, and such persons would, through fear of paying undue homage to mental imperfection, studiously shut out from the view of the living the most beautiful and exemplary graces of the dead. Such, however, was not the sentiment of some of the wisest and best minds of Christian Antiquity, e. g. the celebrated oration of Gregory Nazianzen over Basil, Bishop of Cæsarea. No apology is needed for the publication of the following address delivered by the Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., on the occasion of the interment of our deceased young brother, and which is here submitted, not more in compliance with the wishes of the family, than in obedience to the impulses of his own heart. He would entitle them—"words of warning and consolation," and they were in substance as follows. There are two aspects, my brethern, under which the occasion of our present assembly attracts our attention. The first is that within a little time, a very little time, has death thrice knocked at the same gate.* It is scarcely more than two little month's since we were called to follow the mortal remains of one member of this household to the grave, and now, we are met together to pay the last obsequies to another, while still another awaits in solemn state, the funeral solemnities of this afternoon! and what an emphatic and impressive comment upon the instability of the nearest and the dearest of all earthly relations. Upon none of us may it be lost, my beloved. We who are here to-day have now perhaps our friends around us; there may be no visible breach in our domestic circle; but the time may come, it may not be *far* distant, when one cherished object may be taken from us, and then another, and another, and desolate places may be there, where now, all is life and gaiety, and fond imaginings, and bright hopes. How adapted are not such considerations to make us sit loose to the world; to cause us to live in the habitual contemplation of its changes and chances, to bring us to feel that our days upon earth are a shadow, and that "we are strangers and sojourners as all our fathers were." And with what a loud and piercing voice does not this dispensation call upon us who are left behind, to lay to heart the lessons of our mortality, and to place ourselves in the wakeful attitude of men waiting for their Lord, that when he cometh and knocketh they may open to him immediately.

But another aspect under which this mournful event presents itself is, that we ought not, so I feel [illegible] on this occasion, that we ought not really mourn for him that is dead. Were I addressing you as a mere man of the world, indeed, I should be apt to speak to you in words like these: Sad, sad is the occasion, my brothers in the flesh, on which we have now come together. If death came at that distasteful period of life when infirmity and decrepitude bow man down to the earth; if he came when a series of heavy calamities and bitter disappointments make him feel existence a burden too grievous to be borne, how greatly the shock of final separation is mitigated and softened. But when he comes thus, when the loves and the joys of life are warmest and brightest, and when flowers of matchless beauty and of sweetest fragrance spring up all over our radiant and onward path, what unsurpassed and unalleviated bitterness is there not in the mourners' tears. Plant the Cypress on the grave of the loved and the lost; let a broken shaft be his monument. But it is not as a man of the world, but as one of the pastors of Christ's flock that I appear before you to-day and in view of what has, in default of personal knowledge, been reported to me by loving but truthful friends, I would say for him who is now before us in the sleep of death, *bring flowers, bring flowers*. Let not a broken shaft be his monument; but sculpture upon that funereal urn the figure of a bright angel, pointing upward to immortality. Shed some natural tears; indeed, it were right you should do so; it were not right you should repress them; but as you retire from the place of graves let your countenances brighten into smiles of grateful joy for so great a gift as that of an all-victorious faith to the young soldier of the cross. That body, all wasted with disease, and which is now to be delivered to the yearning grave, is a *redeemed* body, while the spirit, purified and glad beyond all mortal imaginings, is with those who sleep in the Lord Jesus, "and with Him enjoy perpetual rest and felicity." Yes, he is not dead, but sleepeth, and how much have ye not to console you ye living and sorrowing ones, who are gathered round this mound of holy earth today. For how lovely and impressive was the character of your lamented Sidney. Whether we picture him to ourselves as kneeling daily in the secrecy of his chamber, or as meekly bowing at the Eucharistic altar, or as seated by the domestic hearth, or mingling in the commerce of the world, he was the same reverent, chaste, pure, high-toned and honorable young man, the dutiful son, the affectionate brother, the faithful friend. Go ye my younger brethren; go ye and do likewise. *Remember your Creator in the days of your youth* Stand up for Jesus "while your eye is not yet dim, nor your natural force abated," for

When thy youth shall depart as 'tis certain it must
And time as it flies, steal the bloom that it gave;
When the cold hand of death upon thee is laid,
And the wild flower blooms on the clod of thy grave;
If the volume of heaven have been thy delight,
And the offerings of praise to thy God have ascended;
If thy prayers have encircled the throne of his might
And the tears of repentance and love thou hast blended,
Thy bark as it floats to the region of truth,
Shall know neither danger, nor doubting, nor fear,
For the God thou hast served in thy moments of youth
Will seek and support thee when peril is near,
He will guide thee unhurt to eternity's shore;
He will anchor thee safe in the haven of rest:
Thou shalt dwell in his bosom to wander no more
From the house of thy Father, the home of the blest.

*Insatiate archer could not one suffice. (See Young's Night Thoughts.)

†The late Mrs. Murphy, the honored grandmother of the young Sidney.

The joint canvass in Indiana between Governor Morton and Joseph E. McDonald has, so far, resulted most decidedly in favor of the Governor. At Goshen, McDonald flattened so completely that his friends became ashamed of him, and it is seriously debated among the "Democratic" leaders whether he shall not stop the joint canvass. He loses ground all the time, and it will not be too much to predict that he will be withdrawn from the canvass.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

City Intelligence.

Uniform Rate of Local Bounties.

Meeting of Sub-District Bounty Committees.

Highest Bounty for One Year, $300.

A meeting of the bounty committees of a large number of the sub-districts of the county was held at the Court House Friday morning for the purpose of devising means of establishing a uniform rate of local bounty. The convention was called to order by Mr. W. W. Ward, and on motion, J. F. Jennings, Esq., of Allegheny, was chosen temporary chairman.—Messrs. W. W. Ward and W. S. Foster were appointed temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates was called, when about one half the county was found to be represented, after which the following named gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, J. F. Jennings; Vice Presidents, W. White, E. S. Ward, A. H. English, G. L. B. Fetterman; Secretaries, W. W. Ward, W. S. Foster. The following resolutions were then submitted for consideration by J. W. F. White, Esq.:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the imprudent and ruinous course of some men in running up the bounty for one year volunteers, there is great danger of utterly defeating the object of the draft, by creating a purely mercenary feeling among the volunteers, and oppressing communities by enormous bounties, and

WHEREAS, We believe the quota of all the districts can be filled more easily and more equitably by fixing a uniform rate for bounties, therefore

Resolved, That we will not pay more than three hundred dollars bounty for one year volunteers; six hundred dollars for two years, and nine hundred dollars for three years; and we pledge ourselves upon our honors not to pay, directly or indirectly, more than these sums.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the officers of this meeting to act in conjunction with the officers, as a vigilance committee, to aid in carrying out the object of this Convention—to keep a vigilant eye upon all bounty brokers and bounty jumpers, and aid in every prudent way in securing uniformity in the bounties.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the officers of this meeting to procure the names of the committees of all the districts of the county who will sign the following pledge:

"We, whose names are hereto subscribed, representing the districts of Allegheny county set opposite to our names, do hereby pledge ourselves upon our honor, for our respective districts, not to give, directly or indirectly, more than three hundred dollars for one year men, six hundred dollars for two years, and nine hundred dollars for three years' men, to fill the quotas of our respective districts under the pending draft."

A motion was made by Mr. J. H. Stewart to accept the resolutions and that they be taken up *seriatim* for adoption or rejection.

Mr. Montgomery moved to amend by fixing the price of one year men at two hundred and fifty dollars, which met with strong opposition, and was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Siebert, of Ross township, moved to amend by striking out the bounty fixed for two and three years' men, and leave the local bounty the same as for one year men, which motion gave rise to considerable discussion, but was finally adopted by a decided majority.

The report as then amended was adopted, fixing the highest local bounty for one year at $300, but taking no action in reference to bounties for two and three years.

David Aiken, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committees of the surrounding counties be requested to unite with us in securing uniformity in the price of bounties, believing, as we do, that it is as much for their interest as ours.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Ward, and adopted:

Resolved, That the fee for procuring volunteers shall not in any case exceed the sum of ten dollars for each volunteer.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by this meeting be instructed to report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the Court House, at ten o'clock on next Monday morning, and that the Bounty Committees of the various districts of this county, as well as the Bounty Committees from the neighboring counties at present recruiting in this city, be invited to attend, for the purpose of showing by their presence that they are co-operating with us in the effort we are making to render uniform the amount of bounty to be given to volunteers.

The following named gentlemen were appointed committees under the resolutions: Under the second resolution Capt. E. S. Wright, Capt. C. W. Batchelor, A. Hobson, S. J. Brauff, and John R. Large. Under the third resolution, Messrs. F. H. Eaton, J. S. Marshall, and W. W. Ward. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday morning next at ten o'clock.

Minnesota Irish Emigration Society.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic*, of this week, gives some particulars relative to the Minnesota Irish Emigration Society, which may interest not only those of our readers who hail from the Emerald Isle, but all others who may contemplate bettering their condition by removing to the "Far West." The constituted officers of the Society promulgate the information, under date, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 8, 1864, in answer to various inquiries received from this and other portions of the United States. They say: All the lands south and west of the Mississippi, in this State, are good farming lands, and some of these cannot be excelled; there is a sufficiency of timber on them for fuel and fencing, and they are well watered. The valleys of the Mississippi, St. Croix, Minnesota, Crow, Red rivers, &c., afford abandant room for settlers either to open farms or purchase improved lands, and they can have no difficulty in making selections to suit them. All through the State large tracts of fine lands can be had, where settlements may be found under the homestead law, which enables a poor man to become the possessor of 160 acres of land, free of all charges, on condition that he resides on it for five years.

Land can be bought within ten miles of St. Paul from $5 to $10 per acre. The prices may vary, of course, according to the location, quality of the land and improvements already made. The Society has received a communication from the President of the Pacific Railway Company, informing it that the Company will give every facility to emigrants to settle on their lands at a low price, and giving long time for its payment. This line of railway will run through the most fertile portions of the State of Minnesota, and its construction will give ample employment for years to the settlers in the neighborhood.

In conclusion they make the following comment which should be carefully read by all who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the organization: "But it should be understood that while the Minnesota Irish Emigration Society will render all the aid in its power to all classes of Irish emigrants who are anxious to emigrate to this State, it has been organized principally for the benefit of agricultural classes, that it is to men willing and able to do the manual work of their own farms that it holds out most encouragement."

Harper, Lady's Friend, Arthur, Leslie's cheap monthly, Leslie's Lady's monthly, and Ballou for September at Pittock's.

Vice Presidency.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post* urges the claims of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, as a suitable candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General McClellan, or "any other man," who may be nominated for President by the Democratic Convention at Chicago. If Pennsylvania is to have the distinction of furnishing the Democratic candidate for the second office in the gift of the people, we know of no man within her borders who would take a defeat in better part than General Cass; and should such a contingency as his election happen, as it will not, we do not see why he should not accept the office of Vice-President, seeing that he makes one of the best railroad presidents in the country.

All the dime books at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Pocket Albums and Pocket Books, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

All the late books at Pittock's.

Additional Local on First Page.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, August 16, 1864.

THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD of Pennsylvania will meet in Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1864, and continue during the week, to examine candidates for the post of Medical Officers, in Pennsylvania Regiments.

Physicians of Pennsylvania, in good health, furnishing satisfactory testimonials as to moral character, &c., will be admitted to the examination.

The room in which the examination will be held will be indicated in the Pittsburgh morning papers, on the day of meeting.

By order of the Governor.
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
Surgeon General,
Pennsylvania.
au18-9t.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, 1527 and 1529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, will be re-opened on

TUESDAY, September 20th, 1864,

Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 30th, 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.
au19-2w

SELECT SCHOOL, 191 PENN ST.—The third term will commence on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.

Terms—Per Session of five months in the Junior Section, $30; in the Senior, $40. No extra charge for French, German and Drawing. The Principals may be found at their rooms daily from 9 a. m. till 12 m., after the 22d inst.

J. R. NEWELL and M. A. NEWELL, Principals.
au19:2w.

NOTICE.—THE UNION COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will hold a special meetin **on Saturday, 20th inst., at 10 a. m.,** at MARSHALL & BROWN'S office, Fifth street. Business of importance will come up for transaction, so that a full attendance is requested.

By order
D. O'NEILL,
Secretary pro. tem.
au17

$400. ONE YEAR MEN.

NEW ORGANIZATION!

Local Bounty	$300
National Bounty	100

R. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting officer,
No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburg.
au4-tf

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-ly

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by
PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
No. 31 Market st., cor. Second.
au11-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee .... WM. HENDERSON.

Opening night—SATURDAY EVENING, August 20.

The following named artists will appear:

Miss Annie Eberlie,
" Adrian,
" Moravia,
" L. Hardy,
" Julia Sylvester,
" T. Zellina,
Mr. McKea Rankin,
" J. Dickson,
" Chalmer,
" B. C. Andrews,
" J. Ogden,
" Kenley.
Mrs. J. Dickson,
" Sylvester,
Miss Herbert,
" Burt,
" A. Hardy,
" Jennie,
Mr. J. O. Sefton,
" H. A. Westworth,
" F. Chippendale,
" A. Hall,
" B. L. Hinton,
" H. Lewis.

Opening Performance—DREAM AT SEA.
Song .... Fanny Burt.
To conclude with the DEAR HUNTERS.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.
TWO GRAND BALLETS,
By over Twenty Beautiful Ladies.
THIS EVENING.
And every evening during the week.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
JOHNNY WILD,
JOSH HART,
LARRY TOOLEY,
DALAHANTY, WARD and
TOM WILSON,
In new Nigger Acts.
au9

WANTED.

WANTED—A graduate of Princeton College, who has had six years experience in teaching, in the best educational institutions in the country, desires a situation as teacher of CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, NATURAL SCIENCES, OR ENGLISH BRANCHES.

The best of references given. Address, for one week, TEACHER, at the office of the Commercial.
au18-6t

MEN WANTED for the 4TH PA. CAVALRY, one of the best regiments now in the service. Persons wishing to enlist in this Veteran Cavalry regiment can do so by applying to any of the Recruiting Officers, and receive the largest Government and Local Bounties that are being paid.
A. P. DUNCAN, Major 4th Pa. Cav.,
Recruiting Officer.
au18:1m

WANTED—TEN LABORERS, to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to
WM. H. MACKEY,
175 Liberty street.
je28:tf

AUCTION SALES.

$3 000 WORTH OF QUEENSWARE AT AUCTION.

TO THE TRADE.

Commencing Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock, and continuing every day, same hours, will be sold in quantities, without any reserve, the entire stock of Queensware, at store room No. 43, Fourth Street. The stock embraces a general assortment of Bowls, Bakers, Nappies, Dishes, Dinner, Tea, Soup and Butter Plates, Bread Pans, Chambers, Ewers and Basins, Pitchers, Mugs, Jugs, Sugars, Teas, &c.

Terms Cash, par funds.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

THIRD GREAT AUCTION SALE, AT Braddock's Field,

of those beautiful Building Lots, in Maple Sub-division, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 22d, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.

TERMS—One-third cash: balance in one and two years, secured by bond and Mortgage, $10 cash to be paid on each Lot, when sold, as part of cash payment.

Excursion trains, as heretofore, will leave both the Connellsville and Pennsylvania depots at the same hour, one o'clock, on day of sale—returning at 6, and take persons to and from the sale free of charge. No tickets required. Plans to be had at Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.
au19-3t
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

In all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L H. DABBS.
jy28
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

THE FIRM of ZUG & PAINTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All having claims against said firm will present them immediately for settlement.

Each member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
JACOB PAINTER,
C. ZUG,
B. H. PAINTER,
C. H. ZUG.
Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, for the manufacture of IRON and NAILS, under the style of J. PAINTER & SONS. Warehouse, 96 Water street.
J. PAINTER,
B. H. PAINTER,
A. E. W. PAINTER.
Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased from the late firm of ZUG & PAINTER, the Sable Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, have formed a partnership for the manufacture of IRON and NAILS. The style of the firm is ZUG & CO.
Office, 96 Water street, (up stars.)
C. ZUG,
C. H. ZUG.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1864.
au4-1w

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., with

FRESH BEEF,

for twelve months, commencing on the 1st day of September, 1864, and ending on the 31st day of August, 1865, will be received by the subscriber until the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., when they will be opened.

The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded). The days of issue, the probable quantity of Beef required and the terms and conditions of the contract can be ascertained on application to the subscriber at Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. P. FARLEY,
au15-9t
1st Lt. Ordnance U. S. A.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. F. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. of Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. E. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.

The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st.
au12-1w

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

THE FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,

WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY IN CASH.

for recruits to fill the quota of the Ward. All who desire to enlist and receive the Highest Local, together with the Government Bounty, are invited to call at the office of the Enlisting Committee, No. 56 FEDERAL ST., opposite the Provost Marshal's office.

Recruits can have the selection of any organization they may prefer

Bounty paid as soon as mustered in. By order of the Committee.
au8:1w

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—

Books of subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of

HANNA, HART & CO.,

corner Third and Wood streets, on

MONDAY, August 8th, 1864.

Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August.
jy30-tf

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Stock of the STELLA OIL COMPANY,

are requested to call immediately at No. 29 Wood street, to accept notice of meeting, as required by law.

Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1864.
au6-tf

OHIO VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to this Company are now open at the office of J. C. TILTAN, No. 48 Hand st., where a full description of the properties can be seen. The property, comprising four farms, in a most favorable locality, is partially developed, and is now yielding oil in paying quantities.
au8

BANNER OIL CO.—

The Books of Subscription to the Stock of this Company are now open. Full particulars of the plan of organization, with a description of the Company's lands—which are situated in the vicinity of Oil City—may be had on application, at No. 29 Wood street, Where persons wishing to subscribe are requested to call.
au19-3t

PHILLIPS OIL CO.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this Company will call at 29 Wood street. The stock is nearly all taken, and the books will be closed and returned to Philadelphia in a few days.
au19-3t

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

WOOD AND SECOND STS., PITTSBURGH.
au17-4t

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

E. EDMUNDSON .... W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window Shades, &c., &c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gleanings from the late Mails.

The arrival of the steamships Asia, and City of Baltimore, at Boston and New York, furnishes foreign news to the 6th instant. The question of peace in America still continues to be harped upon by the rebel organs in London. From the *Times*, of August 2d, we learn that America is bare of nearly all kinds of produce. This information is contained in an article relative to the exportation of Europtan capital to this continent. In relation to peace, the *Times*, for the thirtieth time, asks, "Can nothing be done?" It must be admitted that reconciliation, supposing it to be possible, is not without some ulterior possibilities, formidable, we will hope, in thought rather than the deed. On the one hand the federals, supposing them to agree to disunion, have a new account to settle between the interior and the Atlantic States. On the other hand, there is the oft-repeated resolution of both sides in the present contest to turn their attention to us as soon as they have patched up their own differences. Such a resolution we might set down to momentary irritation, or to any of the feelings engendered by a conflict such as that now raging. But we cannot overlook the substantial consideration that at the close of the present war the United States, whether as a Union or as amicable allies, will have a million of men under arms, with everything in the way of men and material necessary for any fresh enterprise. There will be thousands of officers as well as men with habits and tastes completely estranged from the pursuits of peace, and driven to war for mere occupation. It requires a certain degree of charity, and no little faith in the eventual triumph of truth and right, to desire the mutual amity of men who profess that they have no other reason for uniting except to set upon ourselves. But England does not profess to be one of those long-sighted Powers which are always laying a train for the conquests and triumphs of the next century. We naturally look to the present rather than to the remote questions which unexpected events may solve very differently from our anticipations. For the present it is very desirable for themselves and for all the world that Federals and Confederates should shake hands over some conclusion or other. So we will not ask ourselves whether they will at once, either jointly or separately, attempt the threatened invasion of Canada.

The recent peace movement at Niagara Falls and the Northwestern conspiracy furnish a subject for editorial comment in the *Times*. It says the value of the Federal successes in Georgia is greatly diminished and the importance of General Lee's success greatly increased by the now evident weariness of the war which is creeping over the North. Of the wide-spread conspiracy in the Mississippi Valley, for establishidg a new confederacy in the Northwest, the editor professes to have been informed by a gentleman of considerable influence in Ohio. The attempt, he says, may end in nothing for the presen, but the feeling it displays must be growing into considerable importance. It construes the President's call for 500,000 men into a confession of the vastness of the task still to be accomplished.

"Still harping on my daughter," the Polonius of the *Times*, in noticing a recovery in American securities of three per cent. at Frankfort, says the reason for the renewed furore consists in the word "peace" having been mentioned in the last telegrams. It is added that the estimate of thirty millions sterling as the total of those securities absorbed in Germany and Holland is certainly below the actual amount.

The Birmingham *Journal*, of August 2d, announces that Mr. James Buchanan, the ex-President of the United States, and Mr. Mason, the Confederate agent are at present staying at the Regent Hotel, Leamington, England. A few days since, the James Buchanan referred to was at Bedford Springs, Pa., enjoying the pleasures of the dance and tournament with rebel men and women.

The Danish question has finally been settled, and the basis of peace is that Lauenberg, Schleswig and Holstein have been relinquished by Denmark without any reserve. The Paris *Pays* severely censures Austria and Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies named, without regard to race, origin or nationality. The London *Times*, in commenting upon the cession of the duchies by the King of Denmark, remarks that even should Jutland be restored at the conclusion of peace, *the position of the monarchy will be most unfortunate*. A Danish population subject to Germany will be at the very doors of the Jutlanders. There will be no portion of Schleswig left to the kingdom to be a barrier between the Germans and the purely Danish territory, but Jutland will be exposed, unprotected, to the influences which a frontier German province can bring on it. When to this is added that by accepting what was offered at the Conference, the Danes might have escaped the defeat of both army and navy at Alsen, might have prevented the destruction of the railway in Jutland, and the exhausting contributions to which that province has been subject; there are reasons enough to make them regret the incaution with which they plunged for a second time into war.

The recognition of Maximillian by Great Britian is strongly urged by the London *Times*. It alleges that Mexico wants a good and strong rule, and cites the Brazillian Empire on the same contingent, one of the most respectable modern governments, as a reason why an analagous system should answer with the Mexicans. It considers, from the fact that the British people hold about £14,000,000 of Mexico's bonds, that it is the especial duty of the English government to hold out every encouragement that can facilitate the task of establishing the monarchy. The writer thinks that in the selection of such a ruler as the Emperor Maximilian, the most moderate and least objectionable course was adopted, and it would be a singular, although, perhaps, not undesirable anomaly, if the Washington government were, as appears likely to be the case, to recognize the new order of affairs before ourselves. The powers, which besides France, have as yet recognized the Empire of Mexico, and whose ministers reside in the capital of that country, are Austria, Bavaria, Prussia, Russia, Belgium and Holland.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in urging the recognition of the Mexican Empire, remarks that it put a final extinguisher upon the "arrogant Monroe doctrine" of the United States, a result which *might* be regarded with satisfaction, and this would be sure to accomplish, however, the fact might be accepted at the North. "The Confederate government, which is perhaps the most deeply interested in the question, has professed its willingness to recognize the Emperor on receiving a similar boon in its turn, and the Cabinet at Washington is believed to be only deterred from taking a similar course by the fear of popular opinion. Thus the Mexican empire will be a standing refutation of the rule of President Monroe, and a perpetual barrier against the aggressive spirit which was fostered by the insolent maxim. It will give additional security to Spain in Cuba, and even, as we may believe, to England in Canada. It will bring a conservative and respectable force into the turbulent and disreputable arena of North American politics."

The Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, on the occasion of her first birthday away from home, addressed a letter to the Prefect of Puebla, assuring her countrymen of the city that they have her affection, and out of her privy purse donated 7,000 piastres for the repairs of the hospitals, in order that the poor may be enabled to return to them.

A violent storm raged over Ireland on Sunday, July 31st, which was more destructive than the "big storm" of 1839. At Castlebar cabins were blown away like feathers, and thatch, slates, tiles and chimney pots flew about in all directions. Ponderous trees were torn out of the earth, carrying with them tons weight of clay, and the few trees left standing were almost wholly divested of their foliage. In several places potatoes and corn were torn out of the ground. Volumes of water were swept out of the lakes, and carried to an amazing hight in clouds which burst in torrents. Haycocks were blown away and lost. The beautiful plantations in Lord Lucan's demesne were destroyed, and also those of other gentlemen in the neighborhood of Castlebar. In the neighborhood of Sligo much damage was done—the potato stalks in many places broken and the flax badly laid. On the whole the loss of property throughout the country is serious, while it will be rendered still more bare and bleak by the destruction of so many trees.

M. Taugoff, the head of the Polish national government, together, with four chiefs of department, were hung on the 5th inst., on the glacis of the citadel. The sentences of death on eleven other officials of the national government had been commuted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3:6m

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. aul8

E. S. BUTLER............T. S. ROYSE.

E. S. BUTLER & CO.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 16 Public Landing.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Agents for Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Co. And all points on the Upper and Lower Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland, Tennessee, Wabash and Missouri Rivers. Consignments Solicited. Government Vouchers and Steamboat Freight Bills adjusted and collected. jy15 ew

N. O. MOLASSES— [illegible] bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order, will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

GROCERS.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
- 100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
- 100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
- 300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
- 150,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
- 25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured H[illegible];
- 300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
- 100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
- 50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
- 30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
- 500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH............JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.............C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.............C. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FURNISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongohela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARs, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW
oc21-1y

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 37 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fel:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL...............S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.............JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JNO. H. HAMPTON.............W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street

ROBERT ARTHURS.............JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
mh8&m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.................13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.................58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.................96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.................55 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.................Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.................New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.................Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.................Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.................Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.................Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.................Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons.................57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.................132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.................54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.................Corner Third and Wood
J. W Kennedy.................78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.................78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.................corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.................Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.................93 Wood street,

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.................64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder......corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.................160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.................73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons..13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.........cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.................211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley.................No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.................29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.................Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.................5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.................136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.................59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.........corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.................21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.................77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.................92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.................96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner.................93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.................25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.................64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.......corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.................250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.................278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.................cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.................cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.................718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.................191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.................130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.................221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.................cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.................133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.................139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.................50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.................91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.................7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.................294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.................McKeesport
Union.................Philadelphia
Girard House.................Philadelphia
Belvidere.................Sharpsburg
Jones House.................Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.................121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.................91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.................121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.................97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.................88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.................67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.................37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.........corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.................95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.................149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.................141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.................56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.................16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.................98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.................Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.................93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.................144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.................133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.................114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.................Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.................No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.................83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.................10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.................12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.................82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.................53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.................Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.........cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dæweritz, Kirmse & Co.................139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.................39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.................124 First st.
John Moorhead.................74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.................118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.................Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.........Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.................Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.................27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.................31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.................19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.................92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.................Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.................80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.................48 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.................54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.................39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.................126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.................No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.........cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.................48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.................9 Fourth st.
B. McLain & Co.................102 Fourth street.
F. Torrence.................189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.................Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.........cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.........cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.................Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.................64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.................Fifth street.
John Meyer.................46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.................32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.................67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.................47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.................83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.........corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.................157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.................37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.................84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.................47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.................27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chstony.................18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.................Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.................Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.................31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.................Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.................96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin.................Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.................Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.................27 and 29 Market street.
R. Honegger.................351 Liberty street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.................107 Market street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET. McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN,
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the Assessment.
By order of the Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4-td Sec'y and Treas. Dacotah Mining Co.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.;
FOR SALE
Five Hydraulic Presses, by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
ug8:tf No. 47, Wood street.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy8-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH............DAVID E. PARK............JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. fu11

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.........C. B. HERRON.........J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

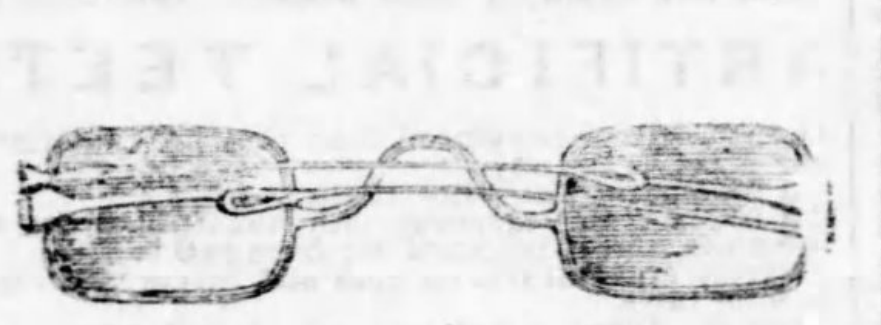
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH PA.

H. LLOYD.............GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined. charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

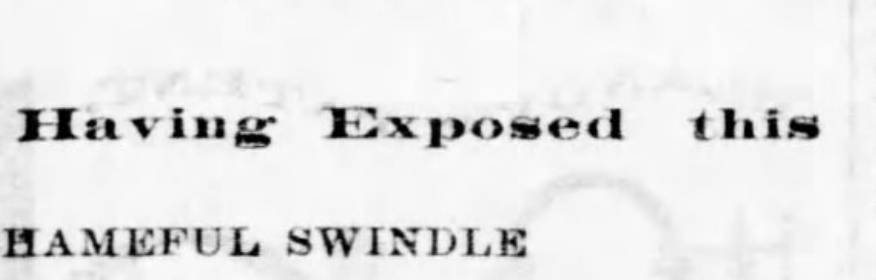
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug3.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Sterescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds. Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

IN THE MATTER of the EXTENSION of Washington Street, Snowden Alley and Chestnut street, in the borough of Lawrenceville, at Nos. 3 and 6, of June T., 1864.

The undersigned Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to assess damages, ascertain benefits and discharge such other duties as are devolved upon them by their appointment, will meet and organize at the office of Wm. JANCY, Esq., on Butler street, Lawrenceville, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and proceed to perform said duties, when and where all parties interested in the extension of said street and alley, in any manner, may attend.

EDMUND WILKINS,
JAMES PEARSON,
SAMUEL KELLER,
GEORGE McKEE,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES RHARISON,
aul-27t R. O. BOSWORTH, Viewers.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne, In store and for sale by
ja7 MILLER & RICKETSON

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DÆWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE.
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

. CADMAN...............T. B. CRAWFORD.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD. Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au5:1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy20:1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL..............HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield.)
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.
je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

J. M. CORNWELL.................SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER,
WINE and
CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets
Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street. de2-tf

WELDON & KELLY,
LEAD BURNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
jy13 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

LIGHTNING RODS.—Persons wishing to have
LIGHTNING RODS
Put up on their Houses, &c., can have it done in a good and substantial manner by
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
le3-3m 139 THIRD Street.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

WEBER'S PIANOS.
TESTIMONIAL.
TROY, N. Y., April 12, 1864.

A. WEBER, ESQ.—I should consider that I was neglecting my duty were I not to tell of the great pleasure you have afforded my teachers and scholars by sending such superior Instruments. Your Piano-Fortes seem so vastly more musical and full toned than those we have had heretofore, so efficient in the hands of the weakest pupil as well as under the most powerful touch of the master, ever ready to respond to either, and withal so durable, that I consider I have been fortunate in being recommended to your establishment, and trust other schools will be wise enough to replenish their rooms from your manufactory.
J. H. WILLARD,
Per M. PHILLIPI,
Principal Musical Department.
New lot Weber's Pianos just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street,
au15 Sole agent for Pittsburgh.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard Dupuy & Co," brand. In store and for sale by [illegible] MILLER & RICKETSON

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap23 Nos 130 and 132 Second street.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets. July 1st, 1864.................$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.................2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.................5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.......$1,600,000.
HENRY STOKES, President,
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
je30:1y-e-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS,

se5:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,
WM. BAGALEY, President,
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA. Agent.

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

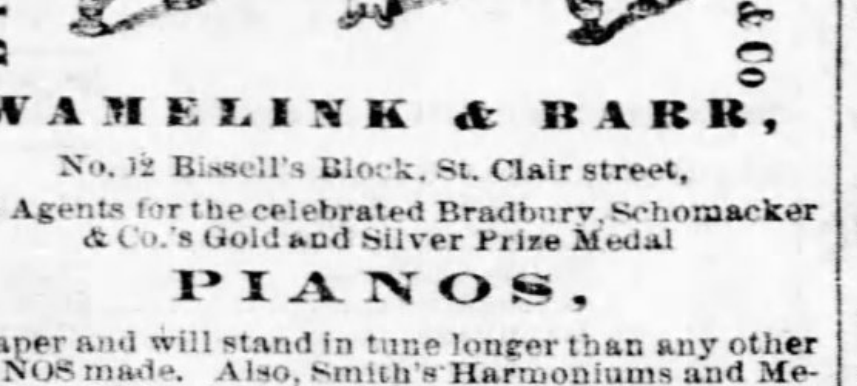
THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fel3:1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy13 Kleber & Bros. old stand.



WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S.
je22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS — For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, August 3, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Reading, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, August 18th, 1864.
Altoona, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, August 25th, 1864.
Lebanon, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, September 1, 1864.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, September 8, 1864.
Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.
For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
au6:lses Cavalry Bureau.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common. Allegheny city. 1a4

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no25:1y

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos' 1, 2 and 3. for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have associated with us in the GLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ROBERT MacLARDY and JOHN H. McKELVY, to take effect from and after AUGUST 1st, 1864.
The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
au9:1wd:4ww WM. McCULLY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—
JUST OPENED
AT
J. M. BURCHIFELD'S,
North-East corner 4th and Market sts.

PLAID ALAPACAS;
PLAIN do.
FIGURED DELAINES;
CALLICOS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS;
BLANKETS;
FANCY SHIRTINGS;
FLANNELS.

A full assortment of
NEW GOODS.

THE CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SUMMER GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER'S & CO.,
59 Market street.

REMEMBER IT.

AT MODERATE PRICES—
GRENADINE,
CLOAKS.
MOZAMBIQUES.
SHAWLS.
BASQUES.
CLOAKS,
at
A. BATES,
au13 21 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS.—
LARGE STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
FOR A FEW DAYS, AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
au6

SUMMER GOODS
SELLING CHEAP AT
77 and 79 Market street.

Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings. Old goods at less than New York cost.
Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain borders and hem stitched, bought long ago and not advanced.
In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job lots to offer at decided bargains.
Men's thin Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, Jean Drawers and Silk Shirts, Suspenders; Muslin Shirts and Collars. Best make paper Collars, in every size and style.
Ladies' and Children's Gauze Under Vests, Belting, Corsets, Duplex Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Head Netts, Ribbons, Bead Gimps and Ruggle Buttons, Gimpure Laces and Velvet Ribbons.
Sun Umbrellas closing out cheap.
Breakfast Capes in new patterns and colors.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Merchants and Dealers are invited to look through our Notion and Variety Goods stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
jy22 77 and 79 Market street.

J. A. WILSON...........J. W. CARR...........D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.
Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.
SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond
ap21

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

JEWELRY.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
jy25

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se3:1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au13 No. 54 Market street.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street.
je:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business, of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:
50 shares in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.
50 " " Gilbert Williams & Co. " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1036.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER.
Secr'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most [illegible] which could be procured for the serv
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary
Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de22

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.
51 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 158.
200 " " " " 51.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20:tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.
Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember, the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
au9 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

T. T. MYLER...............J. C. M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 82 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
169 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je23:1y

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 3[illegible] Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-17

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-1f Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been issued by the Register of Allegheny county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. MARY HARTMAN, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to
MARY HARTMAN
CHARLES H. HARTMAN,
Executors, at Woods Run.
July 9th, 1864—jy11-6w-1t-a-w

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
jy23 No. 211 Liberty street.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par Val		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	—	—	106	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49½	" 4 ℘ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6,00
42	Western	—	—	58½	May $2.50
82	Monongahela	34	—	82	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	50	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$3 00
25	People's	28	—	28½	$4 00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 ℘ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ℘ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 ℘ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	21½	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	74½	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	116	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	114	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	11½	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	18¾	—	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	½	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	68½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ℘ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	9¾	1 ℘ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	14½	—	2 ℘ ct.
50	Columbia	—	100	—	4 ℘ ct.
5	Iron City	—	—	4	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	Horse Neck	—	—	5	—
00	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
50	Mongahela Naviga'n	—	46	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	106	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	100	85¾	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96½	—	—

In Philadelphia, day before yesterday, about forty thousand shares of oil stock changed hands, and nearly all of it at advanced prices. The excitement appears to have extended to this region, and "oil on the brain" prevailed here to a serious extent.

—In addition to the regular stocks in our list, which were much inquired after, several less-known companies found eager purchasers, one of which (Horse Neck) is added to our table. We hear of several other companies whose stock was freely dealt in, but have no authentic quotations.

—We hear of no transactions in Railroad Stocks, and with the exception of a sale of Eureka Insurance at 50, none in any of the standard Stocks. The "Oils" appear to absorb the attention of operators.

—In an abstract of the Government Tax Bill, as last amended, which we published last Tuesday, there was a misprint in the paragraph under the head of "Broker's Licenses." It reads: "In addition to the license, bankers, brokers, commission merchants, factors and agents, must pay taxes as follows: On sales of produce, merchandise, goods, &c., *one-half of one per cent.*" ☞The law reads *one-eighth* of one per cent.

—Foreign exchange, according to the New York *Herald*, is inactive, and bankers' bills are almost unsalable, owing to the abundance of commercial bills offering at lower rates. The latter, on London, are quoted at 274, and the former at 280 at sight, or 275 and 277 respectively for 60 days. Bills on Paris at sight are less in request at 1.15. These rates promise to become lower under the influence of the increasing exports of our bonds to Europe, which will diminish the demands for exchange to a merely nominal amount. For the same reason we are led to look for a decline in the premium on gold, notwithstanding the mistaken policy of the Treasury in inflating the currency. However, we have a country which is, fortunately, able to survive and even flourish under what would be enough to ruin any other in the world.

—The Pacific Mail steamer which left San Francisco on Saturday last, 13th inst., has about a million of Gold for the New York market. The orders in this direction have rapidly increased of late because of the higher speculative price for Gold than for Bills on London, in New York. Some of the Bankers in the California trade have doubled their orders for New York, as compared with the proportion between New York and London a few months ago. The Agency of the new Bank of California in that city is directing a large share of its Gold remittances to New York in place of London.

—Included in the heavy Domestic Produce exports of last week, says yesterday's New York *Times*, are 1,141,000 gallons of Petroleum—the heaviest shipment in any single week since the discovery of the wonderful oil wells in Pennsylvania. The exports of this and other articles of Domestic Produce the present week also promise to be large.

—The London *Times*, by the last mail, reports that the German demand for U. S. 5-20's at Frankfort broke out afresh, after a few days' depression on the worst news from this side, and the price recovered 3 ℘ cent. The *Times*, on its Frankfort advices, estimates that $150,000,000 of these bonds have already been taken in Holland and Germany. But our own belief, on a careful observation of what has been going on in this market, remarks the New York *Times*, is that no such total has yet been transmitted out of the $510,756,000 of the 5-20 loan. It may be that, with the addition of the 1881 loan and the present run of fresh orders for both loans, such a total in Europe will very soon be reached.

—The aggregate value of the exports of produce and merchandise, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the past week was $6,808,167. The exportations during the previous week amounted in value to $6,463,846—increase $344,821.

—The Boston imports for the week ending August 12 were $1,192,632, against $436,798 for the corresponding week in 1863. The exports were $589,656, against $162,213 in 1863.

—The following official statement in regard to the National Banks will be found of interest:

Abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of July, A. D. 1864, before the commencement of business on said day.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$70,746,513 33
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,694,019 46
Expense account	502,341 31
Remittances and other cash items	5,057,122 90
Due from National banks	15,935,770 13
Due from other banks	17,337,518 66
U. S. bonds and other U. S. Securities	29,530,500 00
Bills of other banks	5,344,172 89
Specie and other lawful money	42,283,727 84
Other items	842,017 73
Aggregate	$252,273,803 75
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	$75,213,945 65
Surplus Fund	1,129,910 22
Notes in circulation	25,825,665 00
Deposits	119,288,453 28
Unpaid Dividends	125,785 11
Due to National Banks	17,303,873 12
Due to other Banks	10,078,133 25
Profits	3,094,330 11
Other Items	218,708 02
Aggregate	$252,273,803 75

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1864.

—The Boston Bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.		
Capital stock	$29,381,733	$29,381,700	no change	
Loans and discounts	60,655,277	61,175,277	Inc	$520,000
Specie in bank	5,734,126	5,666,280	Dec	67,916
Due fm other banks	13,262,674	12,799,223	Dec	463,451
Due to other banks	9,343,741	9,856,070	Inc	513,359
Deposits	27,806,250	27,173,932	Dec	32,348
Circulation	9,655,712	9,509,496	Dec	146,216

—The Oil Creek Petroleum Company, of which Mayor Wood of Brooklyn is president, have declared a monthly dividend of one per cent.

Awards of Contracts for Oats at Louisville.

There has been some stir to-day among grain dealers, to hear the award for the contract for oats and corn for the Quartermaster's Department, part to be delivered here, and part at Cairo. The bids were opened to-day, and the following awards made:

The contracts for forage to-day were awarded by Captain D. O. De Wolfe, A. Q. M., to Samuel Gamage, for

200,000 bushels oats, at 95c, at Cairo.
150,000 bushels oats, at 97½c. at Louisville.
150,000 bushels oats, at 98c, at Louisville.
No award made for corn.—*Louisville Press.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 18.

The market continues active and buoyant at full prices. Lugs and shipping leaf were rather firmer. The offerings at the different warehouses amount to 288 hhds, of which 268 were sold and bids on 20 were rejected. Prices range about as follows: Lugs at $10 50@16; common shipping leaf at $17 to $22; medium do at $23 to $29; good do at $30@39 50; common manufacturing leaf at $25 to $35; good do at $37 to $48; and fine do at $50 to $126 ℘ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to the leading articles, the demand was principally local. The weather since our last has been changeable, last evening we had a fine rain. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. The pier marks in the Alleghny indicated six feet six inches. This rise will enable a number of boats to leave for the lower ports. The following new steamers are loading for Cincinnati and Louisville, viz: "Kate Putnam," Pilgrim and Guidon, others will, no doubt, follow. It is reported that the rains have been general, if so we may expect plenty of water. The steamer Delaware has arrived from Wheeling. Below will be found the transactions that came under our notice.

BUTTER—The market was inactive for the best of all reasons, the stocks to operate with were small, prices were nominal.

SALT—The market has undergone no change for some time past, further sales were reported at $3 00@ bbl ℔ and $3 10 delivered.

FLOUR—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness, holders manifested no disposition to force operations having an abiding faith that prices will advance, whilst on the other hand buyers say just the reverse, time will determine which party is right. One of our merchants purchased 500 bbls in the Cincinnati market, the terms were not made public. Extra Family—Sales 100 bbls $10 75@11 00; 60 do 10 50@10 75; 75 bbls Ohio $11 00. Extra—Sales 160 bbls at $10 00. Small sales of country flour was made at various prices.

DRIED BEEF—The market continues firm with a fair demand. Sales of 500 lbs at 22@23c. The stock on hand is not large.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts have been moderate, and so were the transactions. Wheat was coming in slowly; Red sold at $2, and White at $2 06@2 10 per bush. The mills purchase at those figures. Rye—Sales 350 bush at $1 65. Corn was also steady; sales 400 bush at $1 50@1 52. Oats was more fancied; sales 700 bush at 95@96c; 200 bush from store at $1.

HAY—The receipts foot up to 25 loads at the scales, which were disposed of at $40@45.

FEED—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 3 tons Middlings at $2 85, and Shorts at $1 65.

PEACHES—The receipts were fair, and sales were moderate, viz: 160 boxes at $3@4 ℘ box.

CHEESE—The market was unchanged, with a fair demand. Sales 80 boxes Western Reserve at 21@22c.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large. Shoulders—7,000 lbs at 16¾@17c; Sides—4,000 lbs ribbed at 17½@18c; Plain Hams—3,000 lbs at 20c; Sugar-cured Hams—4,000 lbs at 26@27c.

GROCERIES.—The market has presented no change for some days past, the demand was of a local character to meet the wants of the city trade. We learn of a heavy operation in molasses which took place yesterday, viz: 350 bbls of Orleans molasses, the terms are withheld. Also a sale of 30 hhds of Orleans Sugar to the same dealers, terms also private. The Sugar was the best we ever saw. These two items will reach a large sum, some twenty-three thousand dollars.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.

PIG IRON—Although the market cannot be said to be active, the demand is fair for the season, at gradually hardening prices, at a range of $60 to $75.

Stocks of desirable foundries are scarce. The offerings are quickly taken at a range of $60 to $80 for low grain coal smelted from native ore to best charcoal burnt.

Receipts of Iron, (owing to low water in the canals) are at present confined to railroads, and are not equal to the current consumption.

The mills are generally, however, about stopping for their annual settlement and repairs, which will cause a large falling off of the consumption during the next four or five weeks. Their is, however, sufficient animation in the tone of the market to maintain rates now current, at least until the volume of receipts increase.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.		
100 tons Ashland Anthracite	$68 50 —	cash.
100 tons No. 3 Grey Forge, Cornwall	66 50 —	"
200 tons No. 3 Grey Forge, Cornwall	66 50 —	"
100 tons No. 2 Foundry, Cornwall	72 50 —	"
100 tons Mottled and Grey Anthracite	65 00 —	"
50 tons No. 1 Forge, Antharacite	73 00 —	"
200 tons No. 3 Anthracite	70 00 —	"
100 tons No. 3 Inferior Anthracite	65 00 —	"
200 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$68 —	60days.
500 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$66 50	Cash.
200 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$67 —	Cash.
100 tons L. S. Coal Smelted Foundry low grade	$60 —	Cash.
180 tons L. S. Coal Smelted delivered at Wheeling	$70 —	Cash.
1 car load Charcoal Pig, Forge	$77 —	Cash.
100 tons L. S. Charcoal	$80 —	Cash.
27 tons Cold Blast Charcoal	$75 —	Cash.
SALES HANGING ROCK PIG IRON, PER TON.		
161 tons Hanging Rock	$78	—ims
SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.		
1 car Cinder Blooms	$140	—cash
1 car Juniata do	160	—cash
3 cars Juniata do	162	—cash

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 20, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

	℘ ℔
FLAT BAR.	
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¼
1½ to 1⅞, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1½ to 1½ by 5⅛ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1⅛, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	℘ ℔
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8¼
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1⅛	9¼
⅞ inch	10¼
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE. ℘ ℔			℘ ℔
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	½ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3⅜ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11
OVAL IRON. ℘ ℔			℘ ℔
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND. ℘ ℔			℘ ℔
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	½ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 21	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ℘ ℔ extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ℘ ℔ extra.

Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾
FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	℘ keg		℘ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	8 12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	⅞ in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	⅞ inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1⅛ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1½ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

⅛ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 00, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ℘ ℔, cash and time	70	@72c
Bar and Bolt, ℘ ℔, cash	70	@72
Ingots, ℘ ℔, cash	57	
Copper Bottoms, 5 ℘ ct. off for cash	85	
Brass Kettles, 5 ℘ ct. off for cash	85	

New York Pig Iron Market.

August 19th.

IRON—The market generally is dull, but with some inquiry for Scotch Pig, 4@500 tons have changed hands at $75@80, as to brand and quantity; No. 1 American can be quoted $75 nominal—little or none being offered at any price. 600 tons old Rail sold to go to Philadelphia, at $91 50 cash. English Bar is held steadily at our quotations, for lots from store, though there is very little demand, and that rather in a retail way. English Hoop is very quiet at previous figures. English Sheet sells in a small way at 10@14 cents, and Russia, 32@35, as to numbers, cash—200 bdls. English Doubles sold on private terms.

Shipments of Flour and Grain From Chicago.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
By R. R.	1,346	6,924	......	2,210
To Buffalo	9,630	68,700	420,525	228,375
Oswego	....	29,050	17,000	50,625
Ogdensburg	2,185	12,000	16,075	......
Other ports	60	......	19,105	5,000
Pt. Colborne	......	47,675	......	......
Port Sarnia	4,178	1,440	31,950	......
C Vincent	......	16,200	......	......
Kingston	187	34,350	37,500	100
Goodrich	......	......	6,900	......
Saginaw	......	5,625	1,590	5,000
Total	17,426	329,974	559,675	291,900
Cor. week 1863	16,517	103,335	573,975	59,750

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

AUG. 18.—46 hhds as follows: 4 at $8.75 to 10, 7 at $12.50 to $14.50, 9 at $15 to $17.75, 4 at $18 to $21, 7 at $23 to $26, 6 at $27.50 to $30, 4 at $31.50 to $34, 3 at $35.75 to $37, 1 at $39, 1 at $43.50; the last three sales from Kanawha Valley.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, August 20, 1864.

Business was suspended—dealers were not on hand. The present rise in the Allegheny has put a stop to operations; buyers are not disposed to take hold unless at lower figures than have been current for some time past. The rise in the river cannot fail to be of considerable benefit to trade generally; it will enable a large amount of oil, that has been waiting shipment, to reach our market. At present, prices are so unsettled that we can only say to dealers, wait a few days and see what will take place; the receipts are increasing, yesterday they amounted to 1,121 barrels; this is a large increase. Their is a large amount of oil that comes down the Allegheny that never reaches our market in a crude state, being landed at the refineries above the city; we heard of a sale of 1,700 bbls, delivered in that way, the rates to be governed by this market on the day of delivery.

Crude Oil—We heard of no sales. We heard of one lot that offered at 33c, packages to be returned. The sale we reported the previous day was at 38c.

Refined Oil—The market was dull without any demand for either bonded or free. The former was quoted at 75@80c, the latter at 90@95c.

Residuum—There has been no sales for some time past; prices are nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro	202	Kennedy	285
Pennock Ball & Co.	306	Levi Wade	327
Total			1120

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Forsythe Brothers, 281 bbls refined, for New York.

Lockhart & Co, 216 bbls refined, for New York.

Lucesco Company, 500 bbls refined, for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & R, 1 car iron; Siebert & K, 50 rolls leather; S V Lightcap, 1 car horses; Beck & Co, 1 do salt; Kipp L & Co, 1 do do; Jas Hawkins, 6 bbls eggs, 11 beef and sheep skins; J Klingensmith, 5 bxs butter, 2 bbls and 3 bxs eggs; J Fowler, 22 bush potatoes and tomatoes; F Hickey, 10 do do; Caleb Lee, 9 baskets apples; Hitchley, 9 do potatoes and apples; Leslie, 23 sks oats; C Morrison, 5 baskets apples; J H Hughey, 11 sks oats; Head & M, 12 do do; W Richey, 12 bush potatoes; G Richey, 11 do do; Jas Patterson, 10 sks oats; J McD Crossen, 5 baskets sundries; J Porter, 15 bush oats.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Carrier, B & Co, 7 coils rope; A Holstein, 22 bdls hides; J S Dilworth & Co, 15 bxs tobacco; A Holstein, 266 g hides; C L Caldwell, 25 tcs lard; J Moorehead, 1 car metal; S S Davis, 1 do s iron; E Hazleton, 10 doz tubs; Schomaker & Lang, 30 doz buckets, 8 do tubs, 10 do w boards; Heckemaster & S, 1 car fire-brick; G S Bryant, 1 car metal; Little & T, 9 bags seed; J H Ralston, 24 g hides; C Kefor 19 rolls leather; W A Kefor, 1 car corn.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Nimick & Co., 99 tons pig iron; Fetzer & Co., 26 bbls green apples; S B Floyd & Co., 175 sacks corn; J Pool & Co, 28 bags rags; James Dalzell & Son, 27 bbls pearls; J Floyd & Co, 5 kegs tobacco; Thos M Howe, 14 bbls copper; M'Kee & Bro, 50 sacks potash; R B Bulger, lot furniture; Lemon & Co, lot do; C F Klopfer, lot do; Musser & Co, 10 rolls leather; J H Snother, 4 bags wool; E Heazelton, 19 boxes cheese.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.		
6x 8 and 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 85	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"
DOUBLE THICKNESS.		
6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	13 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 36x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 40x46	28 80	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 20.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$30 00
I-X—10x14	35 00
I C—12x12	31 50
I-X—12x12	36 50
I-C—11x10	32 00
I-C—14x20	37 00

BLOCK TIN ℘ ℔.			
Block Tin	80c	Bar	85c
Zinc Sheets	35c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

AUGUST 20, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

August 20, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@52
Harness	50@51
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

August 20, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ℘ ℔	9 cts.	Soda	10 cts.
Butter	10	Sugar	12
Boston	10		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

AUGUST 20, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	15	@15½
Dry Flint Hides	25	@26

New York Coffee Circular.

AUGUST 16.

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 9th of August, 1864	186,282	bags.
Rec'd since to date ℘ *Ida*	4,000	"
" " " ℘ *P. C. Warwick,*	717	"
	190,999	"
Sales for consumption estimated at,	5,355	"
Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 16th of August, 1864	185,614	"
" Java Coffee, Gov. bags	8,365	"
" Bahia Coffee	8,216	"
" Maracaibo	16,750	"
" Laguayra	7,877	"
" St. Domingo	3,779	"
" Other descriptions	10,492	"
Total	241,093	"

QUOTATIONS—Rio Prime, 50c, 4 months; do Good, 49@49½c, do; do Fair, 48@48½c, do; do Ordinary, 47c, do; do Fair to good cargoes, 47½@48½c, do; Java, mats and bags, 58@60c, do; Maracaibo, 46@48c, do; Laguayra, 46@48c, do; St. Domingo, 42c, cash.

REMARKS—Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 5,355 bags, and embrace 3,300 per Hermine, and 1,543 per Conrad (resales) at 48c. The market closed quiet but firm at our quotations.

STOCK OF RIO—August 13th, Baltimore, 25,000 bags; Philadelphia, 3,835 bags; New York, 185,614 bags—214,452.

WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

New York Wool Market.

AUGUST, 17.

The buoyancy in the market for Domestic continues, with an active demand for Kersey descriptions for consumption and speculation. The advance on coarse fleece during the past week is fully 10c ℘ ℔, and this grade now commands more money than fine, which is comparatively neglected. Super Pulled is scarce and in demand, and prices keep pace with Fleece. There is also more inquiry for Foreign and considerable business has been done in old importations of Mediterranean, &c., but the particulars were not permitted to transpire. The current prices for Foreign Whol, we are assured, will not cover present cost of importation, and the arrivals under the new tariff rates are accordingly held much above the present views of purchasers. The sales include 300,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece at $1 02½@1 03½ for heavy and $1 05@1 15 fine and coarse; 25,000 ℔. super and extra Pulled, $1 10@1 15; 100 bales Lambs, 99@1 00 cents; 500 bales White Donskoi at or about 75 cents, 70 do. Cape from second hands, 70@75; 200 do. Mexican, 30 do California, and 95 do. Entre Rios, on terms we did not learn.

Movements of Grain at Milwaukee.

The following table exhibits the shipments of Flour and Grain for the week, ending Saturday exclusive of deliveries by wagons:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Oats. bu.	Corn. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
Total	2,008	128,370	10,741	5,145	436	1,292
Cor week	631,933	56,205	7,364	9,306	455	1,320

The following table exhibits the receipts of Flour and Grain for the week, and since January 1, compared with last year:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Oats. bu.	Corn. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
Total	7,575	105,345	310	25	15	.....
Since Jan	296,761	6,845,740	507,607	141,522	1,744	11,700
Cor time '63	835,201	6,301,946	383,843	67,331	681	375,11

—*Sentinel.*

Shipments of Flour and Grain from Toledo.

The shipments of grain and other produce from this port, for the week ending August 13th, 1863, were as follows:

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
To Buffalo	5,193	120,230	......	13,000
" Dunkirk	8,240	750	......	......
" Oswego	......	39,211	......	......
" Ogdensburg	1,718	9,300	10,561	......
" Montreal	......	14,000	......	......
Total	15,070	185,541	10,561	13,000

Speculating in Sugar.

It is stated that between twenty and twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar are now stored in the custom house of Philadelphia by a single firm. It commands from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, and is expected to advance, although accounts from sugar growing countries abroad are of the most favorable character.

New York Petroleum Market.

August 17.

The market for Crude has been dull and heavy, and prices have favored the purchaser to the extent of half a cent per gallon—small lots selling at a still greater reduction. Refined in bond has been in fair demand for export, but in view of the difficulty attending shipments, business has been greatly restricted. It is stated that under the new regulations, just adopted, the Bonded Warehouse system is greatly simplified, and can hardly fail to impart very general satisfaction. We understand that two of the yards (the "Phœnix" and the "New York Warehousing Co.") have already been constituted "Bonded Warehouses." The demand for free has been moderate, mainly for export, under which prices have experienced some improvement. Refined Naptha has been in request, chiefly for export, and prices are higher. The sales for the three days comprise 6,500 bbls. Crude, mostly 40@47 gravity, on the spot, part f. o b., at 50¾@55c. chiefly at 52¼@53, and including 600 bbls., 40@48 gravity, within the range, and a small lot, 40@45 gravity, 54, closing quiet at 52½@53; 500 do. for all the month, and 1,000 do. deliverable from 25th August to 10th September, 53, S O; 1,000 do for all September, 57, B O; 350 do Refined, in bond, Light Straw, 82@82½; 500 do Dark Straw, 78@80; 1800 do Light Straw to White, nearly all at 85@85½, but including small lots at 84@86; 1200 do prime White "Oleophene," for export, 90—closing firm at 85@85½ for Light Straw to White; 5000 do *free*, on the spot, chiefly 87@89 for prime Light Straw to White, closing steady at 87½@88; 250 do for all the month, 90, B O; 750 do for September, 86½, S O; 220 do Refined Naptha, 65 @67 gravity, 40@42½; 300 do, 60@63 gravity, 47½@50; and 500 do do "Oleophene," in bond, 35, cash

The First Bale of 1864 Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.

The *Picayune* says: We have to boast of being the consignee of the first bale of cotton, of the growth of 1864, that has been sent to market this season. If any of our friends are incredulous, let them call at our office and we will show it to them with pleasure. It comes to us from the plantation of our old fellow-citizen, Capt. Dan Hickok, now a planter in the parish of Plaquemines. The cotton was picked three days ago, and forwarded all ship-shape by the overseer yesterday. We find the staple good and the texture silky, and doubt not that, when well ginned, it will class above good middling. Though the bale is not so large, in dimension, as some we have seen, it is sufficiently so to warrant our saying that we have in our possession the first bale of 1864 cotton.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.		
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Delaware	Stevens	Cincinnati.
DEPARTED.		
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were near seven feet water in the channel and rising fast in both rivers This will be good news to our steamboat men.

THE new and splendid steamer Kate Putnam Captain Anawalt, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is entirely new and has been fitted up for a packet between this port and St. Louis, in her construction no expense has been spared. We congratulate the owners on securing the services of so competent an officer as Captain Anawalt, and the Captain in having charge of so fine a packet.

CAPT. JAMES BATCHELOR'S new and pretty steamer Guidon leaves to-day for Cincinnati. This boat is entirely new in her construction, and no expense having been spared, she is complete in every respect. Capt. Batchelor is an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Under his command this fine packet cannot fail to become a favorite. The owners have our best wishes for success.

THE WHARF presented a busy appearance. The steamers Guidon, Kate Putnam and Pilgrim were loading for the lower ports.

WE LEARN by private dispatches from Oil City that the river was rising at that place with over seven feet water in the channel.

WE learn from the mail boat that left Brownsville on Friday morning, that the river was rising at that point.

CAPT. BRICKELL'S new steamer Pilgrim is almost ready for business, she has not yet been announced for any port.

River Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

CAIRO, ILL., August 15.

DEAR COMMERCIAL.—The steam tow boat Tiber with three barges left St. Louis on Friday, the 12th, for Johnstonville, Tennessee river, with 350 head of horses, 500 barrels of pork and 300 barrels of coffee. The Mississippi out to Cairo is in the worst condition I ever saw it. We were forty-six hours detained at Carl's Island, by getting aground. We left Carl's Island on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrived at the Cape at dark and laid up for the night, and came out by Cairo at 11 o'clock. All well on board. We passed a great many boats in trouble on our way down. The Gladiator sunk at Beaver Dam just below Commerce. The Imperial was laying along side taking of her stock and deck load, she was sunk to her guards. Other boats aground for the season—found only four feet at Dogtooth,

Yours Truly, F. H. M'C.

STEUBENVILLE.

Friday's *Herald*, says: Recent rains have caused quite a rise in the river. Three steamboats arrived at the Steubenville landing this morning—and two flat boats loaded with melons from Buffington Island, a short distance above Marietta. One boat load of melons remained here, the other was taken to Pittsburgh.

WHEELING.

Friday's *Intelligencer*, says:

The river was about at a stand yesterday with three feet nine inches water in the channel. A dispatch from Pittsburgh was posted up at the boat store announcing three feet water at that point yesterday morning and rising. This will give us a rise of six or seven feet. The new Wheeling and Sunfish packet, in course of construction at the landing, is progressing rapidly, as is also the new boat of Captain Reno. The Reserve left for Parkersburg yesterday morning, and the Falcon and Argo arrived from below with water melons.

CINCINNATI.

Friday's *Commercial* says:

The river was 4½ feet and rising slowly. Here, the river is rising slowly. There is 4 feet hence to Louisville, and 3 feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is rising, with 3 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 16 inches in the Cumberland, and falling, There is 4 feet in the Kanawha, and rising.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES —The Cottage No, 2 left for Pomeroy, and the Highland Chief and Ontario for Louisville.

The Kanawha is reported rising, with five feet water to Charleston. Here the river was stationary yesterday, with four feet water in the channel to Louisville. The lower Ohio is rising, with three feet water over the worst bars. To Portsmouth there is full three feet water, and twenty-six inches thence to Pomeroy.

The General Buell, Leni Leoti and Emma Floyd arrived from Louisville; Kate B. Porter, from Portsmouth; Jennie Brown and Cleona, from Maysville; Rowena, from Madison; Victor No. 3, from Chilo; and Ohio Valley, from Big Sanday.

The Carthage No. 2, departed for Pomeroy; Highland Chief, General Buell, Ontario and Emma Floyd, for Louisville; Kate B. Porter, for Portsmouth; Jennie Brown and Cleona, for Maysville; Rowena, for Madison; Victor No. 3, for Chilo; Market Boy, for Pomeroy; and Ohio Valley, for Big Sandy.

DEPARTURES TO-DAY.—The America, Capt. Prather, leaves at 12 o'clock for Maysville

RISE IN THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, August 18.

The Cumberland is rising rapidly, and it is raining heavily. Four feet on Harpeth Shoals.

CAIRO, August 17—Noon.

EDS. COM.—The following is our port list for the past 24 hours:

Tuesday—Mary Duke, Evansville, to return 2 P. M.; R. B. Hamilton, Johnsonsville, St. Louis 8 P. M.; William L. Ewing, St. Louis, Helena, 8 P. M.

Wednesday—Belle Memphis, Memphis, Saint Louis, 1 A. M.

Contrary to all expectation, the river obstinately refuses to change its base, and by unchangeable marks is precisely at the same stage occupied five days ago. The channel is improving both above and below, and we can now chronicle seven feet to Memphis, and six to St. Louis. Only a few boats have been aground lately, and the channel has had a chance to cut out.

The Ohio is also improving a little, there being nearly three feet to Evansville, and four feet to Paducah.

We had another tremendous rain yesterday evening, accompanied by about the usual amount of lightning and thunder. The atmosphere, however, continued close and sultry until this morning, when a strong breeze sprung up from the northeast, which renders the air very plesant.

Business is —— well, you will please excuse excuse me from speaking about it in this letter, as I do not wish to occupy your columns with imaginary matter.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river continues to gradually rise about half an inch every twenty-four hours, at the head of the falls, making thirty-one inches in the canal, by the mark, last evening. The weather was very warm again yesterday, with a good fall of rain at noon, which, for an hour or more, continued to pour down in earnest, and if it extended along the course of the river, will assuredly make a good rise in it.

The officers of the mail boats from Cincinnati, yesterday report the river about stationary, or slowly swelling, with fully three and a half inches water at the flats, Medoc and Rising Sun bars. That is a decided improvement in navigation, enabling the regular mail boats to keep on the track.

The Leni Leoti, that has been laid up at the wharf for several days, was at work yesterday receiving goods for Cincinnati.

The H. Homeler, on her late trip to Vicksburg, from Memphis, got on a sand bar, and had to throw overboard a thousand sacks of grain to lighten off.

We learn by our dispatches that the Gladiator, a St. Louis and New Orleans boat, sunk above Cairo, in the Mississippi, by running against a rock. That river has fallen so low that navigation is very dangerous. She was on her way to New Orleans.

Our dispatches yesterday announced the capture of a fleet of light boats by guerrillas on the Lower Ohio, at Saline bar. Among those captured was the Fanny Brandeis, an entire new craft, just built at Madison, Ind., for Brandeis & Crawford, of this city. The boat was let off by the Captain entering into heavy bonds, we hear, not to again enter the Government service.

The other boats assailed were the Arcola, Captain Elder, the Clara Poe, the Kate Robinson, and Nightingale. The Arcola got away by throwing overboard her freight and forty-seven head of cattle. She was fired upon, but no one was hurt except the watchman, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder. The Clara Poe had a barge in tow and three hundred and seventy-five head of beeves, the most of which were lost. The Kate Robinson was paroled in bonds of fifteen hundred dollars. It occurred at Saline bar, in the lower Ohio, below Shawneetown.

The Anglo Saxon came in from Cincinnati last evening, with a barge in tow and heavily freighted with a Government trip, consisting of pork, bacon and hard bread.

The following memorandum locates quite a number of boats that have been absent for some time.

Steamer Camelia, Jesse Dean, master, left Paducah August 9, 1864; fleet consisted of the following boats: Nashville, Cuba, Duke, Echo No. 2, Poland, Nightingale, Miami, Colussus, Science No. 2, Huntsman, Pioneer, Leonora No. 2, Goody Friends, Olive, and Cornelia, under convoy of gunboat No. 32; met same day, Diadem, Eclipse, Navigator, K. Robinson, Jennie Hopkins, Fanny Bandies, Mercury, Arcola, and Emma; under convoy of gunboat No. 31. Cornelia and fleet left Johnsonville August 11; August 12 met Arizona, Prairie State, Ida Reese, Melnotte, Carrie, J. B. Ford, General Schuyler and Imperial, under convoy of gunboat No. 52. Three feet nine inches on Tennessee river, and on a stand; four feet on Grand Chain in Ohio river.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river is still slowly falling at this point but the channel below is about the same as last reported, there being 5½ feet water to Cairo Below Cairo, the shoalest points are Island 34, Phillips' and Peniscott, at which places there is only six feet clear water.

The Upper Mississippi is still steadily declining all the way down, with scant four feet to Keokuk.

The Missouri River is about the same, with good four feet in the channel to Leavenworth.

Illinois river keeps falling, with thirty inches water in the channel.

Business with the boats is becoming quite brisk, and as soon as the new trade regulations are out, will, it is thought, be unusually brisk.

New Orleans and Memphis freights are offering freely, and there is a very large amount of Government freight going in the direction of the Tennessee river.

Rates to New Orleans have declined again to 75 cents per hundred for pound freights, and $1 50 per barrel for flour.

The great Arthur left for New Orleans last evening with a fine trip of freight and passengers.

The Nevena, a first-class, light draught packet, is loading for Memphis, under the auspices of the Memphis packet company.

The Gladiator is thought to be all right and can be saved. When the Sultana passed her, somebody on board called out to tell her owners all was well. The Imperial took off her stock and reports both hog chains broken. The water was not up to her main deck, and, it is thought, with a few additional pumps she can soon be set afloat. Captain Eaton, of the Board of Underwriters went down on the Perry last evening.

The steamers Benton and Isabella, from the Upper Missouri, have both passed St. Joseph *en route* to this port, and will probably arrive to-day. She was fired into by a party of Indians, wounding one man in the arm, when the redskins were driven off by the crew, who poured in a volley which scattered them. The Island City, a small boat belonging to the Mountain Fleet, is sunk below the mouth of the Yellowstone in two and a half feet of water. About half of her cargo was damaged, but the other half would be saved, while the boat is supposed to be a total loss. She belongs to Captain Davidson, of Lacrosse. When the Benton arrived at Fort Union she found in port loading Government freight brought from Fort Sully, the following boats: U. S. Grant, Alone; Chippewa Falls and Belle Peoria. The first evening after leaving Fort Rice the Galypso was met getting along well. The steamers Tempest, Sam Gaty and Marcella were loading at Fort Sully.

The Isabella was released, owing to her disabled condition, having met with an accident below Fort Sully by picking up a snag which tore a hole in her hull. She reports the steamboatmen greatly dissatisfied with their long stay on the Upper Missouri. Other items of interest from that quarter will be found in another part of the paper.

The *Democrat* says:

We give below a memoranda of the Sultana, by which our readers will learn that the fatal battery had disappeared, and that, on the 12th, the Mollie Able, M. S. Mepham and Clara Dolson were met ten miles below where the battery had been.

The rates of freight remain remarkably steady to all points from St. Louis. The supply is fair also to all accessible points. To New Orleans the rates still are as follows:

Flour, apples and potatoes, per bbl	$1 50
Pork, per bbl	2 25
Whisky, per bbl	2 75
Pound freight, per 100 lbs	75
Stock, per head	20 00
Cabin passengers	50 00

The Sultana having met with an accident on her way down, it is necessary that she should go on the docks. Daggett and Morsewell take her out, and put her through.

Four boats were advertised to be sold at Nashville on Monday by the Government. They are the Chippewa Valley, Parthenia, W. H. Sidell and Charter.

The Camelia, Little Martin, Havana, Silver Cloud, and Imperial, left yesterday for Johnsonville, with all the freight they could carry on the water, and some of them were full of Government passengers. The Victory will go at daylight this morning, with a full trip, including two loaded barges......The Tycoon and St. Patrick left for White river, Cheever for St. Paul, Perry for Memphis, &c.

PACKET STEAMERS,

For Cincinnati.

ON SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the fine passenger steamer GUIDON, Capt. Jas. W. Batchelor. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JNO. FLACK, Agts.
au20

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, Aug. 20th at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extractions of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
Extracted without any
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any place in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Old Gold Plate purchased at their full value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist.
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ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
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The most successful in the world. First premium every exhibition, at State and National Fairs. Perfectly equipped for operation Cut first quality of lumber. Wm. R. Hughes, Wilmore, Pa., cut 1,250,000 feet in seven months, ending May, 1864, including the short days of winter. James C. McClure, Lewisburg, Pa., cut 535,000 feet oak in three months, In June, 1864, 190,000 feet oak; 29th of June 16,000 feet oak. Printed instructions, and engraved ground plan for Mill and Engine.

Send for illustrated circular, with descriptions and reports of operators.

Address
H. & F. BLANDY,
at Zanesville or Newark, O.
Orders, Visits and Correspondence Solicited.
au19:1w

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
au11

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 20th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
au8-tf THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

FINANCIAL

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,
Buy and sell on commission, all kinds of
STOCKS,
in this market, New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Receive orders daily for the purchase or sale of the following Copper and Oil Stocks:
Dalzell, M'Elheny, Allegheny and Pittsburgh.
CLIFF COPPER STOCK,
NATIONAL,
PEWABIC,
CENTRAL,
ROCKLAND,
NORTHWESTERN, &c.
Also,—BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS.
No. 75 Fourth street.
au18-1w

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,
All paid in,
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:
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GEO. A. WICKS, | C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON | J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18:2taw3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the
Three Years Seven and Three-Tenths Notes,
with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into Gold-bearing interest 6 per cent. Bonds.
The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.
Persons depositing $25,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.
The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY,
jy29-1m Cashier.

U.S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
je16:2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
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ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞No charge for consultation.☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
DR. J. A. REESE,
jul2-3m-M W&S Medical Electrician.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " 9 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine,
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum.
au10-1m.

JOHN SEIFERTH.................CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
Pittsburgh.
jul

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—The COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the late Thos. O'Neill, situate in Collins township, containing five acres of land, brick cottage house and out buildings; choice fruit and shrubbery, within half mile of East Liberty Passenger Railway Depot.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN J. McDERMOTT,
au18-tf 245 Liberty street, opposite Wood.

FOR SALE.—The Produce, Coal and Salt business of the undersigned, at Mansfield, Ohio. The sudden and unexpected death of Mr. J. A. ECK, compels us to offer for sale our Produce, Grain, Coal, Salt Warehouse, at the above place. It is a splendid chance for any person to go at once into a safe and well paying business on a comparatively small capital.
For further information address
C. A. SHAFFER, Esq., P. O. Box 1359, Pittsburgh.
au18-3t JOHN A. ECK & CO.,

SUNNY SIDE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Chartiers' Valley, 3½ miles from the city, ¼ of mile from the P. and S. R. R. depot, containing 100 acres, 85 acres cleared, balance in fine forest timber. The improvements are 3 fine dwellings, a large barn, and stabling sufficient for 40 head of stock; three orchards of 1,200 to 1,400 trees of the best selection and variety, large variety of small fruits and strawberries in abundance; a vineyard of 700 grape vines. The land is rich, has been used as a Dairy Farm, and is one of the most delightful country residences that has been offered to the public for years. Would divide well into 3 country seats with a house and an orchard to each. For further particulars apply to
au18 B. McLAIN & CO.,

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—
AT SEWICKLEY.
—A small farm on which is erected a new house of eight rooms and other out buildings. Bearing Fruit Trees, never-failing Springs and land in good state of cultivation. Apply to
THORNTON A. SHINN,
au16 1w Office No. 112 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON STOCKTON AVENUE, (SECOND BANK,) ALLEGHENY CITY.—That elegant and commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling, situate No. 12 Stockton avenue, late the residence of Gen. Cass, is now offered for sale on easy terms. The location is one of the most desirable in the two cities, free from smoke and dust, commanding a fine view of the river and city, and convenient to the Passenger Railway. The house contains 17 rooms, is elegantly finished, gas and water throughout, Chilton Furnace in front and hot-water heater in back building, slate roof.
The lot on which it is erected is 28 feet front on Stockton avenue and Water street, and 260 feet in depth between said streets.
On the Water street front is a large brick stable and carriage house.
Fine shade trees and shrubbery in front yard, which is enclosed by a neat iron railing.
Particulars on application to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) au6

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

OILS.

AMBER OIL,
FROM GREENE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SHRIVER & LAZEAR, AGENTS for the sale of this celebrated
CRUDE OIL,
the attention of dealers to the same. au4-3m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. WISE.........................HENRY W. CHILDS
WISE & CHILDS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Ample facilities for Storage and Shipment.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh,

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.........................A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank
Pittsburgh. ja4

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, August 13th, 1864.

Express to Brownsville, Pa., and Intermediate Points.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Brownsville Line of steamboats, we are prepared to do a GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDING BUSINESS, between Pittsburgh and the following points:

Elizabeth, Pa	Dr. J. E. Shaffer, agent.
Monongahela City, Pa	Dr. W. L. S. Wilson "
Bellvernon, Pa	Robert Boyle, agent.
Fayette City, Pa	R. G. Mullen, "
Greenfield, Pa	L. W. Morgan, "
Brownsville, Pa	W. H. Clarke. "

A messenger will be sent in charge of goods and moneys. Particular attention paid to orders, goods for which are to be returned by Express.
For further particulars apply to agents at the different points, or to
au13-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Pittsburgh.

THOS. S. CLARKE.......WM. THAW.......CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily (except Sunday,) at 6:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday,) a 3:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:35 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 11:50 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:00 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.

FARE.

To New York	$12 80	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

J. STEWART, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

On and after August 1st, 1864, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	1:00 a. m.	00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	5:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.

Mail Train connects at New Brighton with train for New Castle and Erie.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 8:05 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m	6:40 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
	12:00 m.	4:40 p. m.	
	4:40 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:10 a. m. 8:20 2:36 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:30 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city.
au6 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Express "	3:40 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
THREE TRAINS DAILY
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

Southward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)..........10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg..........1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore..........5:40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)..........11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)..........2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday)..........7:00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg..........00 a. m.

Northward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)..........9:20 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg..........1:45 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury..........4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily..........3:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg..........1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)..........3:25 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury..........6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)..........3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg..........7:50 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot
oc31 J. N. DuBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward.

Mail Train..........3.30 p. m.
Express Train..........3:25 a. m.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets and for freight business of the Company's Agents;

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may5:mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, No. 220 of October Term, 1864.

I, HENRY EATON, Prothonotary of said Court do hereby give notice that application has been made to said Court to grant a charter of incorporation for St. Stephens' church, Sewickley, according to the articles and conditions contained in a certain instrument of writing exhibited and filed in said Court on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1864.
au17-3w H. EATON, Prothonotary.